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U.S. RESPONSE TO GORBACHEV INITIATIVE QUESTIONED

LD301958 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by PRAVDA international news analyst Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The new peace initiative proposed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, as the international reactions show, is receiving the widest possible worldwide recognition. This is understandable. The Soviet Union has taken yet another specific step aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat. As is known, there exists a treaty banning nuclear tests in three environments; the atmosphere, in space, and underwater. This accord plays an important role both in limiting the arms race and in preserving the environment. And now the Soviet Union is proposing that underground tests also be banned and has announced its own unilateral moratorium.

What does stopping all tests of nuclear weapons mean? If there are to be no tests at all, there will be no modernization and no perfecting of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction. This in turn means that finally a real bar will be put up against the dangerous nuclear arms race, which carries with it a threat of world catastrophe and puts a heavy burden on all mankind by requiring immense material expenditure. Our new peace initiative clearly fits in with the integrated program of measures the Soviet Union has recently proposed. Overall, it serves the expectations and hopes of all peoples.

And the United States? Is Washington ready to support the Soviet Union's good example and stop the dangerous competition of building up nuclear weapons? Our moratorium comes into effect starting 6 August, the date which is marked worldwide as the day of the Hiroshima tragedy, and has been announced to last up to 1 January of next year. However, if the United States for its part will refrain from holding nuclear tests, the moratorium will continue to operate. Thus, the question of whether nuclear detonations will continue, whether the arms race will continue or if finally, as they say, the nuclear genie will be chased back into its bottle, now depends precisely on the United States actions. The possibility cannot be permitted. It is a fundamental issue, which to a great extent, the future of all world civilization depends.

Yet the first reaction in the United States is to set off discussion of the Soviet initiative in a false direction. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and other high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration hastened to proclaim the Soviet proposal little more than propaganda. And the U.S. side, as has repeatedly happened, is raising the issue of verification, saying that nuclear testing can only be verified on site, and they are even inviting Soviet representatives to the nuclear testing ground in Nevada to observe American testing. But this, of course, is a ruse. It is generally known that any nuclear testing, at the present level of technology, can be easily verified by national means, both in our country and in America. Thus, the American invitation to visit Nevada has the aim, not of banning, but of continuing nuclear testing.

So why, one asks, does Washington not want to renounce all testing of nuclear weapons? The response to that question lies in the fairly earnest admission of American scientists themselves: Underground testing, they say, make it possible to develop systems of new weapons to be moved into space; in the course of testing nuclear weapons are also modernized; and in general, they stress, their nuclear weapons must be convenient to handle, reliable and effective, and for this testing is needed. But this is no argument. The current world situation requires a responsible attitude towards the elimination of the nuclear race, and we wait and hope that in the end Washington will understand this.

GENEVA DELEGATE PUBLICIZES MORATORIUM OFFER

LD301537 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] At the Geneva conference on disarmament, the chief Soviet delegate, Viktor Israelyan, has made public the text of the statement by General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, on the Soviet Union's decision to suspend unilaterally any nuclear explosions as of the 6th of August. The moratorium will be effective until January 1st, 1986. It will remain in force if the United States, for its part, refrains from staging nuclear blasts.

Israelyan expressed confidence that the new move by the Soviet Union will help achieve genuine progress in the work to ban the tests of nuclear weapons.

MORATORIUM PROVIDES U.S. OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE

LD301610 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The Soviet Communist Party leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, has announced that this country is unilaterally stopping all nuclear explosions as of 6 August. Our commentary is by Yuriy Solton.

The Soviet Union hopes by doing this to clear the way for an international treaty outlawing all nuclear tests everywhere. This country put the draft of such a treaty before the United Nations some 10 years ago, at about the same time that it signed agreements with the United States for the limitation of underground nuclear tests and concerning underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. But to this day, there is no treaty and the United States has refused to continue talks on the subject with the Soviet Union and Britain and has not yet ratified the agreements.

As a result, nuclear tests go on, helping to modernize nuclear weapons and make them still more deadly and speeding up the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union has on more than one occasion urged the nations possessing nuclear weapons to agree with them on a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Now it has unilaterally set an example and it calls on the United States to do the same.

The Soviet moratorium will begin on 6 August, the day 40 years ago, when the United States first tested an atom bomb on human beings by dropping one on Hiroshima. Four years ago the U.S. president chose 6 August to announce full-scale production of a new kind of nuclear weapon -- the neutron bomb. The way Washington responds to the Soviet Union's unilateral termination of all nuclear explosions will show where the position of America's leaders has changed and whether they are sincere when they say they wish to stop the nuclear arms race.

Their first reaction, however, cannot be seen as positive. Secretary of State, George Shultz has been quick to cast doubts on the advisability of a moratorium, claiming it would be difficult to control. But the United States has time to give thought to the matter, the Soviet moratorium will continue until 1 January next year and it will go on operating if the United States refrains from nuclear explosions. Ever since nuclear weapons first made their appearance in the world, the Soviet Union has worked energetically and consistently to stop their build up, curb military rivalry and promote trust and peaceful cooperation between nations. No nuclear threat would face humanity today if the United States had agreed back in 1946 to the Soviet proposal put before the United Nations for a total ban on nuclear weapons.

There is still time to stop the nuclear arms race and avert it until all nuclear weapons are scrapped. The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions is a practical move in this direction. If the United States and other nuclear powers follow the Soviet example and all nuclear tests come to an end, it will mean a great deal for stability and peace in the world.

WORLD RESPONSE TO MORATORIUM PROPOSAL

U.N. General Secretary

LD301856 Mosocow TASS in English 1818 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] New York, July 30 TASS -- The United Nations Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, highly appraised the Soviet Union's decision, announced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee, M.S. Gorbachev, to suspend unilaterally any nuclear explosions starting from August 6, 1985. The international community attaches the greatest importance to agreement on a comprehensive test ban, says a statement issued by Javier Perez De Cuellar today at the United Nations headquarters. All steps leading in the direction of the ultimate achievement of that goal are most welcome and should be encouraged. The complete and permanent cessation of nuclear testing is in the basic interest of all nations and peoples.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the first use of atomic weapons, I wish to reiterate, Javier Perez De Cuellar goes on, my appeal for renewed efforts by all nuclear-weapon states towards a comprehensive test ban treaty. No other multilateral agreement could better indicate their willingness to slow down gradually the arms race and pursue significant arms limitation and disarmament measures, stresses the United Nations secretary general.

Portuguese Communist Party

LD301652 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, has described the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee announcing the USSR'S commitment to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on conducting nuclear blasts as a concrete step in the work for peace. The Portuguese communist leader was speaking today at the press centre of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which is in its fourth day today in the Soviet capital.

Nicaraguan Deputy Minister

LD301858 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Festival: This is a Sincere and Bold Gesture" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- "If the United States follows the Soviet Union's example and refrains from staging nuclear blasts we will greet the return of common sense to the policy pursued by the White House," it was stated today by Nicaragua's Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Omar Cabezas who is a guest of honour of the festival's international preparatory committee.

When commenting at the forum's press centre on Mikhail Gorbachev's statement about the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, he stressed that the Soviet Union's new peace step testifies to its high sense of moral responsibility for the future of mankind, to its striving to stop the arms race on earth and in outer space.

"Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is a sincere and at the same time bold gesture", Omar Cabezas said. "If the United States Administration does not emulate it the whole world will see who strives for peace and who today comes out as a force of aggression and war."

"The Soviet Union's moratorium", he said in conclusion, "is a good example for countries that have nuclear arms and countries that strive to possess them".

Nonaligned Coordination Bureau

LD310454 Moscow TASS in English 0448 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] New York, July 31 TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally suspend any nuclear explosions, starting from August 6 this year, which was announced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, largely facilitates attainment of accords on prohibition for all time of any nuclear tests, a TASS correspondent has been told by Acting Chairman of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries V. Verma (India). The international community, he said, highly appreciates the clear and concrete initiatives of the Soviet Union which believes that the task of ending nuclear weapons tests could and should be resolved. The nonaligned states regard the new step on the part of the USSR as yet another proof of its determination to remove the nuclear threat which hangs over the world.

News, Peace Organizations

OW301459 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1135 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Excerpt] Now our country has again advanced another proposal: Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced the decision of the Soviet Union to unilaterally end any nuclear explosions on 6 August this year.

Since early this morning, we have been receiving responses to this initiative, which is clear to every person in the world who is interested in peace. (Michael Meyerson), executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, stated: The decision of the Soviet Union again attests to the fact that the USSR does not limit itself to declarations about a desire for peace, but takes concrete steps in this direction. He said: I am certain that all participants in the antiwar movement and all Americans desirous of peace will welcome this announcement. The American people have the right to demand a positive reaction to the Soviet initiative from the Reagan administration and an end by the United States to its own nuclear tests. This step would prevent further modernization of nuclear weapons and facilitate an end to the arms race.

The KYODO news service assesses the decision to unilaterally end nuclear explosions announced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as testimony of an ardent desire by the Soviet Union for peace and the elimination of nuclear arms. The news service notes: The Soviet leader indicated that an end to all nuclear weapon tests would be an important contribution to strengthening strategic stability and peace on earth. Enumerating the constructive steps recently taken by the Soviet Union in the sphere of disarmament and preventing the threat of thermonuclear war, the KYODO news service calls this complex of measures a USSR peace offensive.

(Gordon Shafer), well-known public figure and vice president of the British Peace Assembly, said that the historic decision of the Soviet Union to unilaterally end nuclear explosions is a sincere peace-loving act and yet another energetic attempt to ward off the threat of war to the world. The new peace initiative is particularly topical now, when the U.S. Administration is hatching plans for the militarization of space and striving to raise the arms race to a qualitatively new level. He emphasized: In these conditions sensible political and public figures in Western states, and primarily the United States, must immediately demand that Washington follow the example of the Soviet Union.

WESTERN POWERS OBSTRUCT GENEVA DISARMAMENT

LD302003 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 30 TASS -- A majority of the delegates who spoke at today's plenary meeting of the conference on disarmament criticized the obstructionist stand of Western powers with the United States at the head, holding back the practical consideration of the important issue of preventing nuclear war, including the establishment of a special auxiliary body of the conference. Representatives of Poland, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Cuba, India, Mexico and a number of other delegations stressed that in response to all positive initiatives and efforts of socialist and nonaligned states came the invariable "no" from the West. Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico) described such an approach as absurd. In the words of the Soviet representative Yuriy Nazarkin, Western delegations ignored the views and aspirations of other states, as well as decisions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The head of the delegation of Sri Lanka, Jayanta Dhanapala, condemned the plan of the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative". Its realization, he said, would mean a new and dangerous spiral of the arms race and its spread to outer space. Urgent steps should be made to ward off this threat, and the introduction of a moratorium on the development, including research, testing and deployment of attack space weapons, could become one of such steps. The representative of Sri Lanka expressed the hope that the issue would feature prominently at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS AT CLOSE OF CDE SESSION

PM301054 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Rakhmaninov article under the rubric "At the Stockholm Conference": "Businesslike Pace Required"]

[Text] The latest session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has finished. A recess has been declared until the fall. Usually this period is used for taking stock, evaluating the prevailing situation, and making forecasts.

Summing up the closing attitude at the conference in Stockholm, it can be said that the needle on the conference barometer, although it is wavering, is nevertheless slowly turning towards "fair." In the intense struggle between the two directions in the international arena, the line of maintaining and developing detente pursued by socialist and other countries is making headway in Stockholm. This is shown by the organization, on the neutral countries' initiative, of two working committees where both the political and the military aspects of confidence-building are examined on an equal basis. It can also be seen in the fact that attempts to restrict the subject matter of the conference by limiting it to secondary military-technical questions failed. Discussion of the key problems of building confidence and security were the central issues at the conference.

The Warsaw Pact countries' joint large-scale initiatives thus determined the broad approach to the conference's work and its main thrust and forms of organization. And this is natural, since the political and miliary aspects of European security constitute the main components in resolving the vital tasks facing the Stockholm forum.

In this context, what should first be assessed is the positive shifts in Stockholm on the question of the nonuse of force. The socialist countries' proposal on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations formed the core of the political discussion. This is entirely natural if one proceeds from the main goal of the conference, to take new and specific action in this sphere. Many Western countries are now advocating that the principle of the nonuse of force be made as binding as possible and that it be given specific expression in accordance with the pressing requirements of European reality.

An accord giving the force of an international law to an international pledge to refrain from the use of military force is now urgently needed from the standpoint of political realism and responsibility for the fate of the peoples. The need to reach such an accord is also dictated by the entire present situation, where the threat of the use of force, including in its most dangerous, nuclear, form, is growing all the time not only on earth but also in space.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are convinced that the potential exists for effecting a change for the better in the international situation. And their proposal on the nonuse of military force is directed to that end. A consensus on this score would help bring about a sharp turnaround in states' policies away from confrontation and toward peaceful cooperation. Such an accord would establish the fundamental basis for the whole process of confidence- and security-building and disarmament in Europe.

Representatives of the NATO countries, for their part, offer assurances of their readiness to examine the question of the nonuse of force. President Reagan, for example, has stated that "the United States is ready to discuss the Soviet proposal on the nonuse of force." Giving concrete expression, as it were, to the U.S. stance, Ambassador Goodby, head of the American delegation at the conference, told a press conference that the examination of the question of the nonuse of force should include "all types of weapons, including nuclear weapons. We do not exclude any types of weapons when we speak about the nonuse of force." Unfortunately, apart from these verbal promises from the NATO countries, no real steps toward an accord on this key issue have been seen yet. However, hints are being dropped that, since the proposal in question has been made by the socialist countries, they should "pay a price" for its adoption. A trade-off on this question, however, is inappropriate. The need to resolve it stems from the joint commitments assumed by the states that signed the Final Act and from the Stockholm conference's mandate. All of the states have an equal interest in making a pledge on the nonuse of force effective, and no one is doing anyone any favors here.

Proceeding from a broad conception of security, the socialist countries have also proposed major measures aimed at reducing the danger of military confrontation and achieving military detente in Europe. They have submitted working documents on limiting the scale of military exercises and on issuing notification of major military exercises by ground, air, and naval forces and major troop movements and transfers. These documents also take into account considerations expressed by representatives of neutral and nonaligned states and certain NATO countries. They signify a practical development of the Helsinki Final Act in important new accords.

Indeed, surely there is an urgent need for an accord limiting the scale of military exercises?

After all, present-day military exercises, particularly those of NATO countries, have reached such dimensions that it is difficult to distinguish them from preparations for the start of combat operations. They are therefore bound to create tension and suspicion even if notification of them is given.

An accord on the notification not only of major military exercises by ground forces but also major air and naval exercises in the maritime (ocean) region and airspace adjoining Europe would also be in the interests of peace and confidence building. Thousands of warplanes and hundreds of ships, including aircraft carriers equipped with nuclear weapons, some of which are long-range cruise missiles, take part in these exercises. Maneuvers in Europe and its surrounding seas (oceans) and airspace by air forces and navies capable of carrying out strikes at sea, in the air, and on land naturally affect the security interest of European states. In line with the NATO concept of "integrated defense," these maneuvers are by necessity linked to the military activity of NATO Armed Forces on members' teritories. Nor should one forget the lessons of history regarding the role played by the air force and navy in launching World War II and in the fascist aggressors' occupation of a number of European countries.

The question of issuing notification of major troop movements and transfers also deserves the most serious attention. This kind of military activity can be the source of a serious threat to states' security, a threat which has significantly increased in recent times. The scale and threateneing character of major troop transfers, especially from the United States to Europe, show the need for notification of such military activity if one is really seeking to build confidence and security.

Success at the Stockholm forum, of course, can be achieved only through the joint efforts of all its participants. A positive role is being played here by the majority of neutral and nonaligned countries, which advocate the speediest possible transition in Stockholm to seeking mutually acceptable solutions and step-by-step progress at Stockholm. This idea is arousing interest, although everything will depend on what the subject of the first accords actually turns out to be.

A desire to achieve positive results in Stockholm has also been shown by a number of NATO countries. This was particularly shown during the Soviet-Italian talks in May, which pointed to a certain closeness in each side's approach to the conference's work. The conviction was voiced that Europe can and must play a substantial and vital role in the active search for ways to return international relations to the path of detente. From this standpoint, progress in Stockholm can be seen as a barometer of political feeling in the European capitals and as an indicator of Europeans' perception of their security interests.

The work of the conference has brought to light not only potential for progress but also serious difficulties, which have simply prevented any move to substantive talks. The main obstacle here is the rigid, frozen stance adopted by the United States and its NATO allies. They are still unable to give up their futile attempts to obtain unilateral advantages at Stockholm to the detriment of other states' security. Their proposals unjustifiably overemphasize questions of information and verification, including the conduct of onsite inspection, which leads to legalized espionage and interference in other states' internal affairs. The NATO countries stress notification of ground forces' so-called "off-base activity," which essentially means revising the relevant provisions of the Final Act on major military exercises and troop movements and, consequently, also complicates the achievement of an accord on these questions. The NATO package of proposals excludes measures to limit the scale of military exercises and issue notification of the most dangerous kinds of air force and naval activity.

On the whole the package combines both provisions which include elements of confidence-building measures and provisions which go beyond the bounds of the conference mandate and undermine the basis of the Final Act. The interest of the talks, if one wishes them to be successful, require that the diplomacy of linkage be abandoned. Any attempts to artifically link work with other issues unrelated to the conference's tasks, which can only complicate the situation there, are likewise unacceptable.

Developments at the conference show that the time has come to abandon the attempt to slow its work and to remove the artificial barriers which stand in the way of concrete talks.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries urge that the Stockholm conference work more boldly for an accord which would combine major measures of a political nature with specific mutually acceptable measures in the military sphere. The achievement of weighty agreements in Stockholm would be a substantial contribution to strengthening peace in Europe and to further developing the all-European process. This would indeed be a fitting recognition of the historic significance of the Helsinki Final Act, whose 10th anniversary is being celebrated by the peoples and states that signed it.

AMERICAN ILLUSIONS ABOUT SDI, THEIR DANGERS

LD282232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, NOVOSTI political observer]

[Excerpts] One night last month, the American ABC television company canceled all previously announced broadcasts and showed a 3-hour film about the nuclear threat. It is very unusual to reckon on holding the attention of the, in general, distracted American viewer for three hours in a row, and if the TV company took such a step, it must have reckoned on really getting through to the viewer. The film begins with Albert Einstein's famous words, that the power of the split atom has changed everything in our lives apart from our modes of thought, and thus we are sliding into an unprecedented catastrophe. The film is called "The Fire Unleashed," or we could translate the title as "The Fire Loosed From the Reins."

Forty years ago there came a moment unlike anything else. In July 1945, the first test of an atomic weapon was carried out in the desert of the U.S. State of New Mexico. To date, almost 800 U.S. tests have been carried out. There have also been two trials in combat, after which was inscribed on the Hiroshima memorial: "The mistake will not be repeated." But in order for it not to be repeated, we must think in a new way. But the U.S. is thinking in the old way. President Reagan, praising his "star wars" program, said: "The force is with us." But these are thoughts in the old mold. With every new missile, the United States becomes stronger and stronger, that is beyond dispute. But this does not add to its security, because in the atomic age, security can only be achieved jointly. Separately, we end up with the arms race, or rather the agitation of it.

The mechanism of this race is explained by Robert McNamara, former U.S. defense secretary. He says: Mutual apprehension leads to a constant escalation in the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. Each side reacts to the other's actions by increasing weapons production and stepping up the escalation. Of course, ideological disputes remain, and there remain political passions. But they can and must be resolved by the weapon of criticsm, and not by the criticism of weapons.

Hans Bethe Nobel prize-winning physicist, says: It is absurd; what difference does it make to an atom whether a country is capitalist or Communist? What meaning will this have if the whole of our civilization perishes? The atom has proved to be the great leveller. It has deprived the pursuit of military superiority of sense.

Here is what U.S. General David Jones, who until recently headed the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, has to say on the subject: Even if we manage to show that they have a greater megatonnage, or that they are ahead of us in some other way, I think that in practice, we are still approximately even.

If we are to think in a new way, we can save civilization jointly. But if we think in the old way, we have to defend ourselves from the nuclear threat. From the point of view of ordinary logic, what can be blameworthy about defense, if after all, it is not attack? But it is precisely this logic that is parasitized by the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. It lures Americans with the hope of getting rid of the nuclear threat. And this hope coincides with their desires; who does not want to be rid of the nuclear sword of Damocles hanging over us by a hair?

Here, physicist Edward Teller acts as the evil genius behind the President. He has gained the label of father of the hydrogen bomb, although it is more accurate to say that he is the stepfather, and took it when other, more scrupulous scientists had rejected the monster. And now this Herostratus of science wants to be the father of the X-ray laser, which is also a nuclear bomb, but a devilishly specialized one. Teller says: I have dreamed of such a defense for a long time. But it is only in the last few years that the hope of realizing it has emerged, and I began supporting it with trebled energy.

Sometimes, the new is to be found beneath a forgotten past. The problem of antimissile defence has already been discussed in great detail, on the threshold of the 70's. The uselessness of ordinary logic, according to which defense was beyong criticism, was demonstrated. The United States and the Soviet Union recognized the essential relationship between strategic offensive and defensive weapons, and that only mutual restraint in the sphere of defensive weapons opens up the possibility of reducing offensive weapons. Otherwise, the nuclear equilibrium is upset. And the exotic military novelties that have emerged since then do nothing to change this objective relationship. This is discussed in detail in a book just issued in several languages by the military publishing house of the Soviet Union's Ministry of Defense.

It is called "Zvezdnyye Voyny -- Illyuzii i Opasnosti" ["Star Wars -- the Illusions and the Dangers"] Well, what are the illusions, and what the dangers here? The first illusion is the belief in the possibility of creating an effective antimissile defense. Here is a diagram of such a defense where the missiles are destroyed in three stages, first at the acceleration stage, in the active stage of the flight trajectory; then in the middle stage, in space; and finally, what gets through becomes the target in the final section. In the diagram it is clear, it goes smoothly on paper; but, as they say, they have forgotten about the enemy, or in our case, that we will not sit with our arms folded, but will adopt countermeasures. Yet, even without these, the task looks impossible. There is plenty of authoritative evidence on this score. Here is Gen. Jones speaking again: I do not believe we will be able to create a defense such that we will cover the possibility of our cities being bombed by Soviet missiles. And Hans Bethe, with whom we are also familiar, adds: Everyone would be happy if President Reagan proved to be right. However, laser physics has a different opinion.

Here, a tricky question arises. If the American enterprise is pointless, expensive and easily neutralized, that's three arguments against it, then how can it be dangerous, provocative and destabilizing at the same time? Is it worth worrying if the Americans are so keen to throw money down the drain? In the final analysis, it is their money. TIME magazine recently printed an interesting letter from a reader. He suggested that the Soviet Union stop criticizing the "star wars" plans, sit comfortably in an armchair, and gleefully watch America bankrupt itself in the end, for the costs are enormous. But if one proceeds solely from this illusion concerning defense, if one presupposes that all there is here is nuclear day-dreaming and nothing more, then in fact it is not worth worrying about. But the point is by no means in the highly moral and at the same time naive plans to make nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete, as the President put it. The point is that Washington would like to build not a defense, but space offensive weapons. It will be easier to hit a missile at the launch site than in flight using a future laser, so that the new system might also be used for attack. Thus, the U.S. plans can give rise to the second, and this time dangerous illusion, of gaining the opportunity for an unpunished attack.

The third illusion can also be called dangerous. This is the belief in American technical genius, a belief that is limitless, going as far as political cretinism. There is one General James Abrahamson who is responsible for implementing the "star wars" program. He recently stated: Remember that the Russians are afraid of our technology, that's the crux of the matter. The general has completely forgotten the whole history of the arms race. Here is a more sensible opinion concerning the relationship between technology and policy. Speaking is Donald Kerr, director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, where new systems of nuclear weapons are developed. He says: We are always looking for technical innovation, which in any case lasts a short time, and sometimes the (?thinking) is wrong, especially when one is dealing with deep-rooted social differences such as exist between the Soviet Union and the United States. His thought is continued by Herbert York, a physicist whose voice you can hear [video shows submarine-launched missile being launched, with caption "voice of Herbert York;" English faintly audible in background]. Certain forces are trying to strengten national defense by means of technical developments. In my opinion, this attempt has gone on too long, everything stays at the previous level. We should somehow step up plitical activity through diplomatic channels, and through talks. This seems to have greater prospects than seeking technological solutions to the problems. There you have thinking in the new way.

Unfortunately, the Reagan administration continues to be guided by its astral delusions. Former President Jimmy Carter recently expressed the hope that the "star wars" plans would not survive Reagan's presidency. But one cannot pin any hopes on this, because, as they say, there are immense intellectual forces and financial means involved here, and there is also momentum; it will be difficult to stop after starting. It would be better to think twice now. And the ABC film gives another reminder of the threat hanging over life on our planet.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES CSCE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM310900 PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 85 First Edition pp 4-5

["Constructive Mutual Commitments" -- TASS report]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman,

The signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by right ranks among major events in post-war international affairs. That document of truly historic significance was sealed here, in the capital of Finland, on August 1, 1975, by the signatures of the leaders of European states, and also the USA and Canada.

The preparation and successful holding of the European conference required prolonged, persevering efforts of the participating states. It took political will and the art of diplomacy to develop and consolidate in state-to-state relations the fundamentals of peaceful coexistence, cooperation, and trust.

Everyone at that time made efforts towards a concerted accord. As a consequence, the Final Act became a code of constructive mutual obligations. It orients states to living in peace, to cooperating fruitfully and to refraining from imposing one's views and orders on others.

Wherein lies the vital force of the Final Act? It lies primarily in that it rests on the foundation of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic and political systems.

The objective need for peaceful coexistence was keenly forseen by Vladimir I. Lenin, the founder of our state. It was corroborated in practice by the enire history of the 20th century. There just is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence today, in the nuclear age. Expressing the will of the Soviet people, Mikhail Gorbachew, general secretary of the CPSU Central Comittee, stressed: "We will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence."

It is quite natural that precisely Europe become the first experimental field for fostering relations of peaceful cooperation among states belonging to the opposite social systems. Europe is suited, perhaps better than any other continent, for peaceful co-operation by virtue of the close intertwining of the economic, cultural, and historical ties of its peoples.

But it is also here, on the European Continent, that the two strongest military-political alliances confront each other. Awesome concentrations of troops, unprecedented in peace time, have been amassed here. Ever newer armaments, primarily the deadliest ones, nuclear weapons, are incessantly being accumulated.

In this situation the policy of detente became a manifestation of high responsibility and true statesmanship. The Final Act is pervaded with its spirit from beginning to end.

No one expected, naturally, that the "golden age" of cloudless relations would be ushered in immediately after Helsinki. But a good deal of what was accomplished at that time has put down roots and survived. Even the serious aggravation of tensions, which could not have helped the situation in Europe, has not uprooted detente.

It is our conviction that the detente of the 1970's was not a chance phenomenon, which has now passed onto oblivion. It is valuable experience reinforcing the belief that constructive dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation are a natural condition of state-to-state relations, which meets common interests.

The development of the entire international situation depends to a large extent on the way relations in Europe shape up. European security as a whole is strongly linked to world security. If the storm clouds are dispelled effectively by joint efforts here, the sun shines brighter for everyone, The European states must not overlook this aspect of their responsibility either.

The contribution of the European peoples to the development of world civilization is truly priceless. It is the supreme duty of the present European generations to preserve it and to make Europe a continent of peace and construction. They, we believe, must have enough sense of responsibility to mankind and political wisdom based on age-old experience to accomplish this.

We point this out also because we will soon mark the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That tragedy left a deep scar in human memory. The interests of all the countries and peoples demand that such actions should never be repeated. Obviously, if nuclear weapons were actually used today, the consequences would be catastrophic for the whole of mankind.

The Soviet Union has strongly advocated the prohibition of nuclear weapons ever since their apperance. Throughout these years our country has been consistently and energetically struggling against the stockpiling of nuclear arsenals and for an end to rivalry in the development of increasingly advanced systems of these weapons.

The treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in space, and under water became an important step in that direction, but for a nuclear test ban to be truly effective, we are convinced, it should be complete and universal.

It is perfectly obvious tht a moratorium on all nuclear blasts would contribute to providing auspicious conditions for the comprehensive solution of this problem. The Soviet Union has on more than one occasion offered the nuclear powers to take such a measure beginning with a definite agreed-upon date. However, there has been no positive response to our proposals.

Seeking to contribute towards ending the dangerous rivalry in the buildup of nuclear arms arsenals, the Soviet Union has taken another bold step and decided to terminate unilaterally all nuclear explosions beginning on August 6 this year. This new major initiative of the USSR, prompted by concern for the destinies of the whole of mankind, was announced yesterday by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The moratorium, in effect until January 1, 1986, will remain in effect beyond that date if the United States also refrains from conducting nuclear explosions.

The Soviet Union expects the United States to respond positively to our initiative and to stop its nuclear explosions. A joint moratorium by the USSR and the United States would set a good example for the other states possessing nuclear weapons as well.

The only sensible thing to do now is to initiate vigorous cooperation among all states for the sake of their common future of peace.

The Soviet Union seeks to ensure that its relations and contacts with European countries develop in a solid and stable manner. European affairs have always had a substantial place in Soviet foreign policy and will continue to do so. This is graphically illustrated by our country's profound commitment to the process of peaceful cooperation born of the European conference.

The core of the Helsinki Accords, as everyone knows, was the formalization of the territorial and political realities that stemmed from the great victory over German fascism and from post-war development. However, attempts have been newly revived to call into question the European territorial and political realities. The agreements concluded by the allies in Yalta and Potsdam, which have been effectively serving the interests of peace for 40 years now, are being attacked. Revanchist claims are again being aired -- moreoever, openly.

All this is grossly at odds with the letter and the spirit of the Final Act as well as with the letter and the spirit of relevant international treaties. But the progress of history is irreversible; this should be remembered by those who are trying to build today's politics on the ruins of yesterday's ambitions.

It is clear how better to use the potential of Helsinki for the good of the peoples. What should be paramount is respect for and scrupulous observance of all the jointly elaborated principles of state-to-state relations that were recorded in the Final Act. The Soviet Union imparted the force of law to those principles, formalized them in its constitution and is faithfully following them in its policy. Our country is prepared both today and in the future to comply in full with the obligations assumed by it in Helsinki.

We expect the same approach from all the states that signed the Final Act. Facts, however, show differently.

New U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles began and continue to be deployed in Western Europe contrary to the interests of the peoples. Every component of the U.S. strategic offensive nuclear potential is being intensively built up. NATO is going ahead with a long-term program to develop ultramodern conventional weapons, which approximate nuclear weapons in their effects, and has embraced an aggressive doctrine for their use. The development of advanced types of chemical weapons, including binary weapons, which are planned to be deployed particularly on the European Continent, is in full swing in the USA.

Washington is going to call into question the time-tested treaties, those limiting both strategic offensive armaments and anti-missile defense systems. In other words, they are about to dump the capital that has been accumulated with so much effort in curbing and restricting the arms race.

The U.S. Administration is seeking to carry through by all means its "star wars" plans. There are designs to involve allies in that dangerous venture. The implementation of these plans is fraught with grave adverse consequences for security in Europe and all over the world.

The peoples are expecting a good deal from the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons. The failure so far to make real progress at those talks cannot help but disappoint them. We are motivated at the Geneva talks by the firm desire to reach accords. The desire is manifest in well-substantiated constructive proposals both in Geneva and elsewhere.

However, what we are faced with is that, contrary to the joint accord on the subject and goals of the talks, there is unwillingness to discuss and resolve in a business-like manner problems of concern to the world; namely, ways to prevent an arms race in space, to terminate it on earth, and to limit nuclear weapons and move toward their radical reduction and eventual complete elimination.

The Soviet Union has stated more than once at the most prestigious level that it is prepared to effect sizeable reductions in both strategic and medium-range nuclear systems. What is needed for this is restraint from opening up another area of the arms race, space. Our concrete proposals and our unilateral measures of restraint and goodwill in the context of the Geneva talks are known both in America and in Europe. What is needed is only reciprocity, a constructive response from the United States, and this, regrettably, is not yet forthcoming.

The efforts to break the stalemate at the Vienna talks on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe have so far been in vain. We are hearing incessantly in Vienna: Give us figures. The USSR its allies do supply figures -- but they are not to the liking of their partners. Clearly, the point is not figures. Our partners just have no wish to reach accords.

Many countries think that progress at the Stockholm conference could be more dynamic. Some ground has already been covered to ensure such progress. It is time to move without delay to the formulation of initial accords on major mutually complimentary confidence-building measures in both the political and military fields. The socialist countries tabled at the conference well-balanced proposals relevant to both fields. But, naturally, a constructive contribution is needed from all the other states participating in the conference.

I defined only some most topical issues whose solution would facilitate the termination of the arms race and the consolidation of European and international security.

Meetings will be held shortly between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President Francois Mitterrand of France and United States President Ronald Reagan. The significance of the top-level meetings by far exceeds, of course, the framework of bilateral relations. The Soviet leadership proceeds from the promise that they should bring about a softening in the present dangerous tension in the world and a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

I would like to stress once again that the Soviet Union favors accords in a fair and equitable basis, which would help all to advance towards the desired objective of the total elimination of the nuclear war menace and the consolidation of the foundations of universal peace.

One more thing should be made clear: If someone hopes to conduct talks with the Soviet Union "from the position of strength," let him abandon these illusions. In the face of the acceleration of military preparations by the NATO Bloc, the Soviet Union and its allies will be able to ensure their security, to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. Any attempts to upset the existing military balance and gain unilateral advantages will continue to meet effective counteraction from our part.

It is our firm belief, however, that confrontation, either in the military, political, or economic spheres, is not the road that Europe should take.

The next all-European meeting in Vienna is not far off. Preparations for it should be started already now with due account for experience gained, both positive and negative. The all-European boat will put on steam, will follow the course of Helsinki faster if -- and this is what the Soviet Union calls for -- one rises above the differences, if all consider themselves partners in the efforts to establish broad international cooperation for the benefit of peace.

For example, cooperation between states in trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical spheres and environmental protection has far from attained its full capacity. The socialist countries favor the expansion of ties in the previously - mentioned spheres using time-tested forms. We also open new channels, which is evidenced by the proposal for establishing direct business relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Such cooperation, naturally, should be equitable and really mutually beneficial. It is time to end the inadmissible practice in inter-state relations of sanctions and embargoes of all sorts, discrimination, and arbitrary refusals to abide by concluded deals and agreements.

In other words, it is time to consider thoroughly the entire range of issues contained in the so-called "Second Basket". After the Helsinki conference, this subject has unjustifiably remained "off screen". These are important issues. They require a fresh look, a political approach.

The Soviet Union is a convinced supporter of international cooperation in resolving humanitarian issues, in developing full-blooded relations in the sphere of culture and education. Of course, such contacts and exchanges should contribute to spiritual enrichment of the individuals to improving mutual understanding and friendly ties between peoples. The same applies to the promotion of respect for human rights on the principled basis of the Helsinki accords.

All these issues directly concern the sphere of ideology, in which the socialist states and the world of capitalism stand on opposite positions. It is necessary, therefore, to carefully separate ideological differences from inter-state relations.

This is precisely what the Soviet Union is doing. But our country never allowed, nor will allow anyone to interfere in its domestic affairs. Slander of any kind about our sytems, about socialist democracy, will encounter a befitting rebuff in the future as well.

The entirety of economic, political, social, and cultural rights and personal freedoms of citizens is guaranteed in the Soviet Union both legislatively and materially. As a result of the socialist transformation of society, our country has long and forever done away with unemployment, poverty, homelessness, and any manifestations of discrimination along racial or national lines. It is no overestimation that it is the Soviet Union which sets an example of resolving such a complicated issue as the national one, of resolving it through the real exercise of the principle of self-determination and full equality of all nations and nationalities.

Cooperation between states in the humanitarian field is thinkable only in the conditions of full and strict respect for their sovereignty, laws, and administrative regulations, and strict non-interference in internal affairs. This kind of cooperation vitally needs detente and a high level of trust based on stable security.

Objectively, all participants in the All-European conference, in our view, should be equally interested in strengthening European security and developing cooperation. It is political will that is necessary for a successful advancement along the road chartered in Helsinki 10 years ago through collective efforts by states, despite their differences in size, social system, ideology and foreign policy orientation.

Foreign policy of any state is inseparably linked with its domestic life. Our party and state direct their chief effort at accelerating social and economic development so as to raise invariably on the basis of its achievements the well-being of the people, improve all aspects of life of Soviet people and create favorable conditions for a harmonious development of the individual. The forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress will, undoubtedly, become a landmark in the solution of these tasks.

In order to carry out its large-scale plans, the Soviet Union needs a lasting peace in Europe, a lasting peace all over the world. The people of all countries demand, ultimately, the same thing from their governments as well.

In conclusion, Mr Chairman, I would like to thank our Finnish hosts for the organization and thorough preparation of the meeting, for their hospitality. I want to mention in particular the constructive contribution Finland has been making since the very beginning to developing the all-European process. The name of the Finnish capital has justly become synonymous with it.

The vital interests of the European peoples demand that Europe follow the path chartered in Helsinki. Europe can and should play an active role in averting the war menace that is looming large over mankind, and returning international relations into the channels of detente and peaceful cooperation.

Meets Dumas

LD310859 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The 2d day of proceedings marking the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki accords will be marked today by a meeting between George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and Eduard Shevardnadze, the new Soviet foreign minister. The two men will be preparing, in particular, the Reagan-Gorbachev summit due on 19-20 November in Geneva.

This morning Eduard Shevardnadze met with his French counterpart, Roland Dumas. Here too, it was a matter of preparing a summit, this time between Mr Gorbachev and Mr Mitterrand in October in Paris.

Meets FRG's Genscher

LD301353 Hamburg DPA in German 1304 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 30 Jul (DPA) -- At the opening of the anniversary meeting of the foreign ministers from the 35 CSCE states in Helsinki today, the United States has again made the observance of human rights the main subject.

In the political talks, which met with the greatest attention outside the main conference, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today met for the first time with the new Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who, according to reliable information, expressed the desire for the continuation of a close exchange of opinion "as with Gromyko."

He conveyed to Genscher personal greetings from the Soviet president. A formal talk between the two foreign ministers will take place on Thursday.

With clear reference to the statement of the U.S. secretary of state which spoke only of the aim to achieve a radical reduction of nuclear offensive weapons, Genscher today also demanded equal consideration for all three negotiation categories in Geneva, which also include space defense weapons. Genscher also demanded this equal consideration for the CSCE process, which should not relate only to the question of human rights.

Talks With Finnish Leaders

LD301613 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1506 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, 30 July (TASS) -- President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto today received Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. An exchange of opinions took place on questions of Soviet-Finnish relations and several international questions of mutual interest.

It was noted with satisfaction during the conversation that relations between the Soviet Union and Finland continue to develop on the firm basis of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, and are an example of the consistent implementation of the principles and tenets of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975. The further consolidation of Soviet-Finnish friendship, trust, and cooperation is in the long-term interests of the peoples of both countries, and of the strengthening of peace and security on the continent of Europe.

Eduard Shevardnadze stressed the significance of the initiative put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, about the unilateral introduction by the Soviet Union of a moratorium on any nuclear explosions.

The two sides expressed the hope that the meeting of representatives of the states taking part in the general European conference, dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act, will serve the interests of maintaining and continuing the process of detente and cooperation in Europe.

The same day Eduard Shevardnadze met Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen. During an exchange of opinions on several questions of the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, the ministers expressed their conviction that the further consolidation of goodneighborliness and of fruitful cooperation of the two countries on the basis of the Soviet-Finnish treaty of 1948 was their concrete contribution to the cause of strengthening the foundations of peace in Europe.

Great attention was paid in the conversation to the new Soviet initiative on the unilateral introduction by the Soviet Union of a moratorium on any nuclear explosions. Paavo Vayrynen described this decision by the USSR as an important positive step on the path of removing the nuclear threat and strengthening international security.

The two sides noted that in the complicated international situation, the Final Act fully retained its lofty political significance as a long-term program for peace, security and cooperation on the continent of Europe.

CSCE ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES REPORTED

Koivisto Address

LD300948 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 30 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, addressing a meeting which opened here today to mark the 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, said that the presence here of ministers in charge of foreign relations attests to a serious commitment to the Final Act and the accords reached after its signing. Your presence here is also evidence of the invariable aspiration of the participating states to translate into life all results of the European conference and the follow-up meetings.

The jubilee meeting is also an opportunity to cast a glance into the future. The Final Act and other documents of the all-European conference are not merely monuments narrating about the past. They constitute a vital programme of action for today and a promise for tomorrow. We all know, however, that the process launched by the all-European conference cannot move forward through sheer inertia. Progress depends primarily on the political will of respective governments. There is no easy way to achieve the objectives enshrined in the Final Act.

The Final Act, Mauno Koivisto said, is a document with rich contents. It means much for all the participating states. Firstly, the Final Act contains the understanding of security as a comprehensive notion. The ten principles of the Final Act which define relations between states are a reliable basis for security. These principles reflect the concept of security which permeates the entire Final Act.

The participating states stress in the Final Act that contacts and cooperation across national borders constitute an integral part of the security arrangement which everybody needs. The participating states also reckon that strengthening trust between states demands careful concern and detailed rules.

We realize that such confidence-building constructive work may become a useful first step towards reducing military confrontation and achieving disarmament.

The Final Act does not restrict security to states alone. It stresses that people living in the participating states should have an opportunity to experience security based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Trust, contacts and cooperation, as essential elements of security in a broader sense, are important for all of us. They are especially important for small participating states and countries which are not members of military blocs. The Final Act shows how the smallest states and their inhabitants can contribute to the security of all.

We in Finland contribute to security in Europe first of all through respect for our commitments and taking good care of our relations with all states, especially those represented in this hall. With the help of cooperation we seek to help all participants in the all-European conference to find mutually acceptable solutions to common problems.

In conclusion Mauno Koivisto greeted the meeting's participants and wished them success.

Other Ministers Speak

LD301727 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 30 TASS -- At the evening session of the current meeting of representatives of the states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act, the delegates began to take floor to deliver their speeches. The ministers of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Luxembourg, and Liechtenstein took note of the major political importance of the accords enshrined in the Final Act.

The speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., Eduard Shevardnadze, was heard with attention.

The floor was then given to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, Leopold Gratz, who stressed that his country was interested in carrying on and developing the process of detente and who took note of the possibility of improving the political climate in Europe. Saying that Austria stood for the full implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act, he expressed regret that aspects of cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical fields, and especially in environment protection, had been, in his words, "forgotten to a certain degree."

The speech of the U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, abounding in laments about what he called the tragedy of partitioned Europe, appeals for struggle for human rights and verbal attacks with respect to socialist countries, was in a sharp contrast with the general mood at the meeting.

The session was also addressed by the Minister for External Relations of France, Roland Dumas, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, Stefan Olszowski.

The meeting of foreign ministers continues its work.

KOBYSH NOTES CSCE FINAL ACT ANNIVERSARY

PM311347 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jul 85 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Helsinki: The First 10 Years"]

[Text] The Finnish capital's name is increasingly frequently linked with Yalta and Potsdam: More can be seen from a distance. The jubilee meeting in Helsinki of the foreign ministers of 33 European states plus the United States and Canada, held to mark the 10th anniversary of the CSCE, makes us give new thought to many things.

To this day some people in the West are reluctant to agree, but it is a fact that the Helsinki Final Act became the symbol, charter, and legislative basis of the detente policy. For the Soviet Union, this document is so important, authoritative, and historically justified that the principles it contains for relations between states have, as is well known, been incorporated in the text of the USSR Constitution, which gives them the force of law in our country.

Unfortunately, in the last 10 years much has happened that directly contradicts the provisions of the Helsinki accords, which has made it more difficult to pursue the course of cooperation among the European peoples and the policy of detente. Of course, it is not a question of geography as such. All the same, is it not strange that the icy winds which have to some extent frozen European detente blew primarily from across the ocean, and that if tension and fear of the nuclear threat exist in Europe today, this is the result above all of Washington's aggressive strong-arm course? Its line of confrontation with the Soviet Union and of raising the level of military confrontation have increased the risk of the outbreak of nuclear conflict on our continent, which is a threat to the West European NATO allies of the United States. Those countries, with every reason, have a growing suspicion that after stationing American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, in elaborating its strategic concepts and military plans, Washington attaches prime importance to the possibility of confining a nuclear clash with the Soviet Union to the territory of the European "theater of war."

More and more West Europeans are realizing, too, that the United States could use these missiles for military-strategic purposes of its own which have nothing to do with the situation or events in Europe itself. Albeit somewhat belatedly, they are becoming clearly aware that these medium-range facilities could be used by Washington, in particular, to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and blackmail it in situations which do not have the slightest bearing on the interests of the European countries themselves.

So the missiles which were extolled by U.S. and NATO propaganda as a guarantee of the West European states' security have put them in a position which is, at best, vulnerable in a possible nuclear conflict, and led to a major destabilization of the military-strategic situation on our continent. The provisions of the Helsinki Act did not, of course, permit anything of the kind.

The U.S. nuclear facilities on the West European countries' soil take on a particularly sinister character in connection with Washington's plans to create a large-scale ABM defense system. Regardless of what people in the White House and, indeed, in a number of West European capitals now claim, the implementation of the "star wars" program will inevitably lower the threshold for the use of nonstrategic nuclear facilities -- in other words, medium-range missiles and the so-called battlefield nuclear weapons. You do not have to be a military expert to realize that this prospect promises nothing good for Europe.

This harsh, tough reality cannot hide another. True, the situation is tense, and a major blow has been struck against all that was established in Helsinki. But the policy of detente, expressed in the Final Act, did not spring up from nowhere; it was the fruit of long, difficult work, above all by the USSR and the other socialist states. Detente has deep roots. It can not be destroyed, and however complex the situation, there is a real prospect not only of breathing new life into detente, but of moving further along the path of ensuring the European peoples' security at a significantly lower level of military confrontation and with a minimal role for nuclear weapons. The proposals of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries provide a practical basis for this. We proceed on the basis that the commitment to the nonuse of force and the complete liberation of our continent for nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, are very closely interdependent.

In the prevailing conditions major significance is attached to the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe, as is envisaged in the corresponding proposals of the socialist community states.

On a bilateral or multilateral basis, we are prepared to conclude agreements which would adhere strictly to the three widely known and increasingly popular principles: "not to have," "not to produce," and "not to import" nuclear weapons.

Some people -- especially if they are far away from our continent, whichhas seen a great deal in its long history -- may call this a ruse by the "Soviet bloc" or, more simply, "propaganda." But there is no room for "ruses" or "propaganda" here -- it is a questin of matters which are too serious and which are directly related to the future; ours and that of our children and grandchildren. The world wars began in Europe. This must not happen again. On the contrary, there is every reason for our continent to set an example to the rest of the world of how to live without wars, in consensus and cooperation. There are real opportunities to stop those who hamper this. One such opportunity -- a very important one -- is the strict observance of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which, although it was adopted only 10 years ago, there is every reason to describe as historic. It lives on, and it gives the peoples of Europe clear guidelines.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS

PM300956 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov by V. Arsentyev: "A Community for Peace"]

[Text] The 39th UN General Assembly session declared 1985 United Nations Year and 1986 International Peace Year. In conversation with our correspondent, Academician Georgiy Arbatov, vice chairman of the Soviet UN Association, shared his thoughts about the role and place of the United Nations in present-day international relations.

[Arsentyev] The 40th anniversary of victory and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations did not coincide by accident. On 25 April 1945, the day the conference of UN founder-members opened in San Francisco, Soviet and U.S. forces met on the Elbe. The United Nations was born after the rout of fascist Germany. What is the main lesson in this for the present generation?

[Arbatov] Life experience acquired over the years and in-depth study of the historical process makes it possible to say that people will do something good for the international community only under pressure of circumstances and bitter experience or in an emergency. Take, for instance, the regulation of international relations and creation of an instrument that could promote that. It was only after World War I had ended that the League of Nations was set up. And although the "select club" was far from perfect, the lesson was not wasted. Some 5 million people perished in the conflagration of World War II. The world was again faced with the problem of arranging relations between states, and it was then that the United Nations came into being. And although the UN Charter and the United Nations itself were created on the eve of the nuclear and space age, which demanded a new variety of political thinking, it is impossible not to be struck by how firmly the organization is established in the fabric of international political reality today.

The United Nations is sometimes criticized for its shortcomings and weaknesses and accused of being too passive. But it cannot be better than the aggregate policy of the UN member states. It is not a question of the world organization's shortcomings, but of the policy of confrontation with the international community on the part of the United States, and sometimes it NATO partners.

In its desire to dictate to the United Nations Washington is often left isolated when discussing very urgent present-day problems.

[Arsentyev] When opposing repeated UN recommendations on freezing nuclear arsenals, U.S. spokesmen refer to the need first and foremost to get down to radically reducing these arsenals. Yet they invariably vote both against a freeze and against talks on nuclear disarmament. Thus, their true position can only be described as follows -- neither a halt to the arms race, nor a radical reduction of nuclear weapons. How do you explain all this?

[Arbatov] In fact, there is much argument over this question in influential Washington circles as well as in the United Nations. The advocates of strong-arm solutions have made repeated attempts to alter the essential nature of the USSR's proposal and distort our stance. We propose a freeze, not instead of a reduction in nuclear weapons, but as a step which will make talks on nuclear arms reduction possible. I think that a "freeze" is inevitable, whether one wants it or not. A man who is running forward has first to stop in order to turn back. We are now witnessing a very unfortunate process: military technology is developing rapidly and armaments are being qualitatively improved, whereas diplomatic negotiations on arms limitation are progressing slowly. As a result it is yesterday's and the day before yesterday's problems that are being discussed, rather than the new ones arising out of the relentless movement forward of military programs. Therefore the only correct approach would be to regard a "freeze" as a step designed to create favorable conditions for further talks. It is a kind of litmus test of the true intentions of those who talk of the need to limit arms.

[Arsentyev] There have been too many assurances in America of devotion to UN ideals. But one is struck by the discrepancy between words and actions, between the fine slogans and the actual imperialist policy. Could the idea which prompted the creation of the United Nations ultimately perish in the same way?

[Arbatov] Yes, it could happen, unless the will of the majority in the United Nations is taken into account. At the moment all the U.S. Administration's actions say that a "world without the United Nations" would be more convenient for Washington in the implementation of its imperialist designs. The recent speech in San Francisco by Secretary of State G. Shultz on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations clearly demonstrated that the United States intends merely to turn the organization into an obedient performer of the will of Washington, which is trying to impose its ways, values, and ideals on the world. None of this is accidental. The only way I can view Washington's policy is as a policy geared to eliminating the setup established by the agreements and treaties that have been signed: to impede and nullify the possibility of talks and then torpedo the entire arms limitation process.

At the beginning Washington was quite open about this. If you take the statements by Reagan, Weinberger, and other Republican Party leaders during the 1980 election campaign and in the current administration's first year in office, they said that these treaties are not necessary, that they are harmful and even "fatally flawed." America would enter into talks only when it has achieved military superiority and could talk to the Soviet Union from a position of strength. But on encountering opposition to this line inside the country and among the allies the administration said that it agreed to observe SALT II and other signed agreements, that it was ready to enter into talks once again with the USSR. What is this, one wondered. A revised stance or a political maneuver to placate the opposition? Subsequent events showed that it was a maneuver, a new tactic, whereby treaty commitments are not eliminated at a stroke, but are cut off in thin slices, what they call in diplomatic language "salami" tactics.

One recent manifestation of these tactics was Reagan's speech in which he asserted that he would adhere to the SALT II treaty provisions, but on two conditions, or rather, violations. First: the components of the Poseidon nuclear submarine, which is being replaced by another, will not be destroyed but merely mothballed. Second: the United States will develop and test, despite UN resolutions and SALT II provisions, not one, but two ICBM's.

[Arsentyev] Through its spokesmen Washington is publicly calling for the "removal" of the UN headquarters from New York. How do you explain this?

[Arbatov] In America a negative attitude toward the United Nations has become a kind of test of conservatism, paving the way to the top. For that reason there is a greater need than ever before to strengthen UN activity.

For the first time in history a situation has been created where man is able to destroy himself as a biological species. This problem is older than nuclear weapons, which have brought things to a head; traditions of international behavior thousands of years old are becoming totally unserviceable and suicidal. History is presenting us with a challenge that no previous generation has faced. To be precise, either we do away with the arms race and war, or they will do away with us.

Of course, in this situation the United Nations cannot do everything. But it is the unique and the most powerful instrument we have at the moment to create new standards of international behavior. It makes it possible to live and think in a new way in a nuclear age despite all the differences and contradictions. People in our country are well aware of this and they value the organization highly.

United Nations Year is a special year; therefore we deem it important to remind people again and again that the United Nations was born out of mankind's supreme need for self-preservation and survival. It therefore deserves universal support.

LENINGRAD APPLIES TO HOST 1996 WINTER OLYMPICS

LD291836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The hero city of Leningrad has become an official candidate to hold the 17th Winter Olympiad in 1996. An application to invite this olympiad on behalf of the town soviet was handed today to Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], who has arrived in the city on the Neva, by Vladimir Khodyrev, chairman of the ispolkom of the Leningrad Soviet. In his speech Khodyrev said in particular:

[Begin Khodyrev recording] I want to stress that all our sports facilities serve not only to train individual outstanding sportsmen, but also to develop mass physical culture and to strengthen people's health. Especially popular among Leningraders are winter sports, stipulated by our northern nature. And it is not by chance that in our plans for social development primary attention is devoted to winter sports, to the expansion and strengthening of their bases. The construction of new sports facilities and the reconstruction of those existing are envisaged in the near future and in the long term, in the single general plan for the development of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast.

Leningraders will make every effort so that the winter olympiad of '96 passes in an atmosphere of festivity, fully in accordance with the Olympic Charter, and so that it is crowned with success in every respect.

We invite the olympiad here sincerely wishing that the end of the 20th century should be marked on our planet by a genuine festival of sport, youth and peace. We are prepared to make our important contribution towards this. [end recording] In his reply Juan Antonion Samaranch says:

[Begin Samaranch recording in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] First of all I, as president of the IOC, note that today's event yet again confirms that the Olympic movement daily becomes an ever more important phenomenon in the life of society. Leningraders' presentation of their application shows that the Soviet Union and Soviet sport are closely tied to the this movement. The numerous sports meetings and the world and European championships held in the USSR bear witness to our great possibilities, but they were particularly underlined by the Olympiad '80 in Moscow. We all remember the success of these games, we remember that Leningrad also took an active part in that olympiad.

For the Olympic movement it is a high honor to receive an application which comes from such a large town with great sporting traditions. I express the hope that the Leningraders' application will be satisfied.

Olympic Head Ends Visit

LD302033 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- Juan Antonio Samaranch, a guest of honor of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, departed form the Soviet capital today. He expressed complete satisfaction with the results of his visit to the Soviet Union, and spoke highly of the current youth forum in Moscow, stressing that the Olympic movement heeded the voice of youth and that the ideals of the Olympic movement were identical with the aspirations of the festival participants -- peace should be preserved.

While in Moscow, Juan Antonio Samaranch received a letter from A.A. Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., expressing support of the Soviet Government for Leningrad application for hosting the 1996 Winter Olympics. During the stay of Samaranch in Moscow he also received the official application of Leningrad which thus demonstrated its serious intention to host the 1996 Wniter Olympiad.

Samaranch also presented the Olympic order to famed Soviet football goalkeeper Lev Yashin.

During meetings with M.V. Gramov, chairman of the U.S.S.R. Sports Committee and the National Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R., the sides discussed certain aspects of the international sporting movement and arrived to a unanimous opinion on a majority of the issues discussed.

U.S. INVITATION 'LEGALIZATION' OF EXPLOSIONS

OW310136 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] An announcement was ostentatiously made today in Washington that the U.S. Government has proposed to the Soviet Union that it dispatch a delegation to inspect the next nuclear experiment to be conducted at a test site in Nevada.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes repeatedly plugged this proposal and stressed its profound significance. However, the real purpose of this proposal is something quite different. The United States, which has already reiterated its proposal to the Soviet Union that the two sides exchange nuclear test inspection teams, is planning to provide a chance to merely observe the nuclear explosion. This means a virtual legalization of nuclear explosions. At the same time, the United States has been stubbornly opposed to all measures aimed at banning nuclear arms tests.

COMMENTARY ON FIRST CONTRACTS FOR SPACE WEAPONS

LD302136 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From the "News and Views" program]

[Excerpts] The United States Air Force has concluded its first contracts for the development of space weapons, reports in Washington say. Commentary by Viktor Olin.

The space weapons in question are hyper-velocity guns intended for deployment in orbit. The guns should become one of the elements of the system designed to destroy enemy missiles.

The contracts, worth a total of about $53 million, have been signed with Boeing, Ford and General Dynamics. If the official version is to be believed the contractors are responsible only for preliminary research in the principles of operation of hyper-velocity guns. Facts however show that they will have quite a practical assignment: To develop a weapon and make it ready for use already in the near future. The work has to be completed and presented to the U.S. Air Force for final appraisal already in October 1987.

All this further refutes as false the arguments of the United States Administration about the research character of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Once all the paper and design work is done it will be no problem to make operational models for testing and then for putting the new system of weapons to full-scale production. It is this kind of procedure that the United States intends to use in developing hyper-velocity guns, high power laser beams, antisatellite missiles and other systems of space weapons.

And the latest example of this attitude is the resolve of the United States to continue nuclear tests despite the unilateral moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union.

TASS ON USIA MOVES TO 'ATTACK' YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD301830 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Mr Wick Trying To Put Himself Right..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Viktor Ponomarev writes:

Director of the United States Information Agency Charles Wick took offense.

He resents what was stated by the Soviet Press, also by TASS, that exposed the unsavoury role of USIA in urging the Western press to attack the Moscow festival.

"No American can manipulate the U.S. press", Charles Wick stated in a recent news release.

It goes without saying that ordinary people in the USA, the moreso, more than one million unemployed, can hardly get such an idea. But this cannot be said about persons having spacious offices in Washington, for instance, the secretary of state. The "background" issued by his department on the anti-festival theme is now widely known and is justly assessed as a collection of misinformation and slander.

Is it not the State Department that set the tone for the "free press" that exerts itself to slander the Moscow youth forum? There is no limit to what can be invented by hacks who heed the call of the State Department. The "NEW SOLIDARITY" rag which appears in the USA, for instance, came out with insane assertions that during the festival youth from across the world will be stuffed with narcotics and will be recruited to perform the role of terrorists and assassins in the West. It clearly overdone it....

Mr. Wick is unduly modest in assessing his influence on the press. It is he precisely who invited journalists shortly before the 12th world festival opened in Moscow and recommended to them to pass in silence the Moscow forum, to play down its importance and to present its functions in a negative spirit. One should see the reports of many Western news agencies, newspapers and magazines to get convinced how zealously they follow Mr. Wick's recommendations.

The USIA director knows only too well that in the American cooridors of power there are a lot of persons who have been skillfully and effectively manipulating the press. Notorious in this sense is the role of the CIA whose hacks are now slandering the festival and its participants accusing them of all but betraying national interests.

There is another peculiar thing about the news release. Mr. Wick describes reports of the Soviet press about the unsavoury "anti-festival" role of USIA as "disinformation in its most vicious form". The USIA director says that "such attacks are counter-productive to the constructive dialogue we hope to develop and which is necessary to good relations between our two countries".

According to Mr. Wick, the drawing up of "recommendations" for the press so that it should discredit the yough forum in Moscow does not harm "constructive dialogue". Moreover, this promotes the development of "good relations between our two countries". But has vicious slander and misinformation ever served as the basis for a dialogue?

PRAVDA ASSAILS INCREASED 1986 CIA BUDGET

PM300912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov commentary: "Billions for Subversion"]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved a draft law on American intelligence appropriations for fiscal 1986. Although a similar procedure takes place on the threshold of each new fiscal year, this draft law has attracted special attention. This is because the sum being allocated this time to satisfy the intelligence departments' needs leaves past years' appropriations far behind.

And yet it is well known that the transatlantic "cloak and dagger knights" have never experienced any financial difficulties.

Of course, the actual size of these appropriations is kept strictly secret and, according to L. Hamilton, chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, 98 percent of them are hidden among headings of the U.S. military department's budget. However, it is still possible to guess their size by comparing certain facts relating to this sphere. And these attest, for example, that the CIA's annual budget increased 15-20 percent faster than the Pentagon budget in the early eighties and reached the sum of approximately $2 billion in 1983. These data, cited recently by the informed West German magazine GEHEIM, are impressive in themselves.

It is possible to imagine what the CIA operation to overthrow the Mossadeq government in Iran in 1953, the similar operation in Guatemala 1 year later, and the conspiracy against the Allende government in Chile cost American taxpayers. According to former CIA chief S. Turner, $10 million a year was spent on financing anticommunist trade unions, parties, and student and other organizations in West European countries.

The new increase in the budget of the U.S. intelligence departments, called the "intelligence community," can only mean a further rapid increase in their activeness. According to American observers, such an incrase in appropriations has not been observed since the Vietnam war. The CIA is growing particularly fast. In the United States, W. Casey, its present chief and former Wall Street lawyer, is called the most powerful CIA director since Allen Dulles, under whom this department experienced unprecedented growth. Many people point to Casey's close personal ties with the present U.S. President to account for his influence and power. Under him, the CIA headquarters at Langley near Washington has doubled in size. The department's staff has also doubled in the past 5 years. The result of the spying boom is that the volume of secret information acquired by CIA agents abroad and sent to Langley is three times greater than the level in the seventies. But if it were just a question of information....

The scale of this department's other kinds of activity, which has won it dubious glory as one of the chief instruments of the policy of state terrorism being implemented by Washington, is expanding day by day. The undeclared wars which the CIA is waging against Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan; the overthrow of legally elected governments; the physical removal of figures not to Washington's liking; the turbid waves of lies and slander disseminated by subversive radio stations maintained by the CIA -- this is the "range" of covert and overt actions of the U.S. "intelligence community."

This is where the ever increasing flow of dollars is going.

KORNILOV ON CORPORATE FUNDING OF U.S. PARTIES

LD281129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] According to reports by the American press, the California military and industrial corporation, Lockheed, has increased its contributions to electoral funds of political parties by 325 percent over the last 4 years. Over to Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer.

[Kornilov] This is not an isolated fact; moreover, it is typical of today's America. Since the last Congressional elections, more and more details have come to light about the way big business -- first and foremost the military business -- pulled its representatives through to the highest legislative body in the country.

As stated in the report by the public organization, Center for Budget and Political Priorities, which was recently published in Washington, 18 of the Pentagon's contractors alone, which participate in the program for producing the MX intercontinental ballistic missile and develop weapons for star wars, have, in the course of 2 years, invested no less than $2.3 million in electoral campaigns for influential congressmen.

The California corporation McDonell-Douglas, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, paid the cost of the election campaign for all members of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives of both Republican and Democratic parties without exception. In total, 435 Democrat congressmen received one-third of a million dollars from weapon magnates, and 40 Republicans about $1 million. American big business spares no cost in pulling their own people through the Capitol. And these costs are made up for with interest. Let us recall, for example, how the discussion in Congress on the issue of allocating multimillion dollar appropriations for building 21 MX missiles went. In the Senate, according to AP information, 31 senators voted in favor of the missile, and each of them obtained over $30,000 from military and industrial corporations in the course of the election campaign. In the House of Representatives, 17 out of 20 legislators gave the green light to the MX, and each of them received a donation of at least $15,000 from the Pentagon's contractors.

And what was the outcome of contributions paid in during the electoral campaign by the Lockheed corporation? We consider our donations a good way to invest our money, a speaker from this corporation stated to the press. He did not say that for nothing. During the last 4 years, the cost of contracts which the corporation has received with the active assistance of their own people in Capitol Hill has increased from $2 billion to $5.2 billion. The Congress is the best money can buy -- those in position of power say in the United States. And here is a quotation from THE WASHINGTON POST: The founding fathers of the United States would turn cold with horror, if they knew what American politics is like now -- money has become its king. One can hardly add anything to these prouncements.

COMMENTATOR ON U.S. POLICY OF 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD302253 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Four years ago, on July 31, 1981, General Omar Torrijos died in an air crash. This outstanding statesman and politician of Panama went down in history as an ardent patriot of his country. His name is connected, in the first place, with the struggle for the restoration of Panama's sovereignty over the canal that crosses its territory. The persistent efforts of Torrijoss aimed at the elimination of the U.S. colonial enclave on the territory of Panama aroused indignation and irritation in the White House which had tried for a long time to remove him from the leading position in the political life of the country. A number of political and public figures of Panama stressed that there was every reason to believe that the air crash in which Torrijos had died had been organized by the U.S. CIA.

The "removal" of the Panamanian leader is a vivid example of the criminal policy of state terrorism pursued by Washington in the international arena. Acts of terrorism organized by the CIA and directed against the state and political figures that do not suit Washington have long become a common occurrence in the world. Suffice it to recall the murder of Patrice Lumumba in Africa, numerous attempts on the life of Fidel Castro, the assassination of prominent Chilean emigre figures.

The knocking together and arming by the U.S. of mercenary Somozista gangs which kill women and children in Nicaragua, acts of piracy against Nicaraguan ports are new links in the same chain of acts of terrorism against sovereign states.

These are facts, and no hypocritical appeals urging to "take effective measures against terrorism" which can be often heard in Washington these days can conceal them.

TASS ON U.S. 'PROFESSIONAL MURDERERS' SCHOOL

LD302007 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

First a lanky fellow in a spotted camouflage suit is trying to offer resistance to an attacker. But the noose on his neck is tightening. Several seconds later he falls on the ground unconscious. "Well done, clean and all," a heavily armed bearded instructor taps approvingly the "murderer" on his shoulder. Meanwhile the victim is brought back to his senses by means of sal-ammoniac.

The whole America could recently watch this scene. The ABC television company showed the programme on a "lesson" at a school of professional murderers. The school has functioned unhindered on the outskirts of the city of Birmingham (Alabama) for the fifth year now. Its director is a certain Frank Camper.

To a present-day "soldier of fortune," Camper believes, it is not enough only to kill people in a masterly fashion. One must also be able to torture people. And his "students" are now not ashamed to demonstrate their skills to television viewers.

But where do the "graduates" of the school apply their skills? "What is effective, is always readily sold," Camper declares boastfully. Indeed, his trainees, whose number over the past years was over two hundred "distinguished themselves" in Lebanon in the course of the massacre in the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, during the bandit sorties into Nicaragua's territory and punitive operations on the territory of Nambia unlawfully occupied by the Republic of South Africa. According to evidence of the press, among Camper's "favourite students" were also terrorists suspected of recently planting a bomb on board the Indian passenger plane, which crashed off the shores of Ireland.

Yet, the U.S. authorities do not even think of prohibiting the activities of that "terror factory," albeit its existence does not tally with Washington's claims about its "striving to end terrorism." That "school" and another tens of similar camps functioning in the USA serve as suppliers of direct executors of the policy of state terrorism pursued by Washington in the international arena.

TASS ON WASHINGTON INTERFERENCE IN POLOVCHAK CASE

LD301643 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

The U.S. Justice Department has addressed a demand to the Federal District Court of Chicago that it put off the execution of the ruling of federal Judge Thomas McMillen that the parents of Vladimir Polovchak, from whom the boy was kidnapped five years ago, are allowed to take their son to the Soviet Union. This interference from Washington is designed to give time to the anti-Soviet centres patronizing Vladimir for lodging an appeal. As a result the case may be protracted for many years to come.

By hampering the reunification of the family of Soviet citizens the Polovchaks, the Reagan administration has once again contravened the Helsinki accords.

UK PAPER CITED ON U.S., CANADA MISSILE TESTS

LD291433 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] London, July 29 TASS -- One conclusion prompted by an "OBSERVER" article devoted to the U.S. programme to test cruise missile in Canada is that the Washington administration is involving its NATO allies more and more extensively in its own war preparations.

Next year, the newspaper says, will see the beginning of another phase of a U.S.-Canadian agreement in operation for two years, under which "the U.S. has permission to launch up to six missiles a year over northern Canada." During the first phase, defying the strong protest of the Canadian public, the Pentagon carried out two tests in Canada to check the performance of missiles.

The testing programme will be made more sophisticated beginning with next January, the newspaper says quoting U.S. sources. Missiles will be launched from B-52 bombers in the far north of Canada along a 1,600-mile corridor. Their target will be cold lake on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border, and interceptor fighters will try to neutralize them. "American and Canadian warplanes will try to find the cruise missiles on their radars and pretend to attack them. Each missile will carry a device which will record the results," the newspaper says.

Washington is also planning under that arms buildup programme to carry out an extensive modernization of a Canada-based early warning system. The U.S. Congress, according to the newspaper, has already approved an expenditure of 1.2 billion dollars for the purpose.

TEST OF 'NUCLEAR WINTER' THEORY CRITICIZED

PM301052 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Palladin dispatch: "Staging a 'Nuclear Winter'"]

[Text] Any day now, if not any minute, a fire will flare up on a vast expanse of forest in northern Canada. Spruce, pine, and fir trees, set on fire by people, will perish in the flames and together with them -- the Pentagon hopes -- the theory of "nuclear winter" will turn to ashes or at least get scorched.

This is not the first time that the Land of the Maple Leaf has been used as a testing ground by Washington militarists. For the second year in succession, U.S.-produced cruise missiles are being tested in its air space: The Candian landscape, the Pentagon men explain cynically, is like a carbon copy of the plains, low hills, and copses of Russia. There is only one drawback: The best brains in the West, including in America itself, are warning that a war in which nuclear missiles are used is tantamount to suicide.

The explosions of nuclear shells, bombs, and warheads will cause fires everywhere resulting in a layer of ash and smoke that will form in the atmosphere that the sun's rays will not be able to penetrate. This will mean the beginning a new ice age, and anything that survives the nuclear massacre will freeze to death.

The evidence cited to corroborate the theory of "nuclear winter" is so incontrovertible that about 6 months ago even the Pentagon admitted that it is correct. Well, it may have admitted it, but it did not give up; it maintains that under certain circumstances, the apocalypse predicted by the scientists will not take place...some people may survive the barrage of nuclear bombs and missiles. And so the idea to commit to fire 800 hectares of forest in Canada's Ontario province was born.

According to the Pentagon wise men, the ashes from the conflagration will not stay in the skies for long. They will be dispersed by wind and fall back down to earth with rain and no ominous layer will form in the atmosphere. If that is the case, the people who are trying to inflict unprecedented calamities on mankind will have cause to celebrate the victory of obscurantism over reason. Milton Gillespie, a spokesman for the Pentagon's Defense Nuclear Agency, declared outright: The objective of the planned experiment is to clarify whether it is possible, when exchanging nuclear strikes to escape "nuclear winter."

The idea is new, as it were, but the reasoning is old -- it goes back to the concept of "limited nuclear wars." The authors of this crazy "theory" are trying to prove that a worldwide nuclear battle does not, as they put it, threaten the existence of mankind. And the most dangerous aspect is that they do not just engage in abstract theorizing, but are calling for practical steps.

Involuntarily, the proposal put forward by the selfsame Washington administration to stage "a nuclear explosion for demonstration purposes" over the Atlantic comes to mind, accompanied as it was by advice to procure shovels and earth, in case the irreparable happened!

Gambling on the feelings of its fellow-citizens, the present U.S. Administration is confusing optimism with rashness, not to say recklessness.

TASS CITES UPI ON U.S. MANEUVERS IN MIDDLE EAST

LD310836 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: Some 9,000 servicemen of the American Navy, Air Force and amphibious units will be involved in a series of military maneuvers codenamed "Bright Star-85", opening in Egyptian territory on August 4, the Pentagon has announced.

The war games, to last till August 10, will aim to practice naval operations in the Mediterranean, a landing near Alexandria and bombing strikes at ground targets.

The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL wire service reported that American troops will simultaneously hold a joint exercise with military unites of Jordan, Oman and Somalia in the territories of these countries.

U.S. ANTI-SATELLITE ARMS MAY BRING JAPAN INTO SDI

PM300842 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Including Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jul -- The Pentagon is preparing to deploy space weapons on the Japanese islands. The newspaper AKAHATA reports today that the F-15 fighters stationed at the American Kadena Air Base on Okinawa will be equipped with antisatellite missiles of the ASAT system. Some 72 F-15's are based at Kadena. In the very near future these aircraft will start to be reequipped with the latest electronic equipment needed to launch these missiles, which has already been delivered to Kadena.

AKAHATA emphasizes that antisatellite missiles are a constituent element of Washington's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." The plan to deploy space weapons on Japanese territory attests to the fact that the Reagan administration intends to include Japan within the orbit of the aggressive "star wars" strategy.

WWII VICTORY OVER JAPAN WARNS FUTURE AGGRESSORS

LD310647 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 31 Jul 85

["Stern Warning to Any Aggressor" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (TASS) -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Forty years ago the Soviet Union, loyal to its duty of an ally, completed the redeployment of large masses of troops and combat technology to the Far East following the rout of Hitler Germany. Militarist Japan refused to comply with the demand of the Soviet Union's allies in the anti-fascist coalition for unconditional surrender and continued fighting the war. The dangerous seat of aggression in Asia kept smoldering. Japanese militarism still possessed a major military potential and planned to drag out bloodshed. The USA and Britain, which were inferior to Japan in numbers, planned crucial combat operations for late 1945 and early 1946.

The strongest and most efficient grouping of the Armed forces of militarist Japan was the Kwantung Army, which had almost one million officers and men, about 6,000 guns and mortars, more than 1,100 tanks and almost 2,000 planes.

That large springboard of aggression and strong military and economic base in northeastern Asia, on the very border of the Soviet Union, was protected by numerous fortified regions. It was the Kwantung Army that had a special bacteriological warfare centre, which conducted inhuman experiements on people, including U.S. POW's.

Urgent measures were needed to crush that "hornets' nest" of Japanese militarism. The USSR, wishing to expedite the end of the Second World War, to save the peoples from further losses and to put out the seat of aggression in Asia and complying in full with the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, entered the war against Japan. The operations of the Soviet Armed Forces to rout Japanese militarism became the logical conclusion of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people.

The Soviet forces took about a fortnight to crush the nucleus of the Asian springboard of Japanese militarism which had been built up over the years.

The last artillery salvoes at that stronghold of aggression brought the peoples long-awaited peace and sounded like the victory salute signalling the end of the Second World War, the goriest war in human history.

That victory had truly worldwide historical importance. It altered substantially the political map of Asia, provided favourable conditions for the peoples of Chian, Korea and southeast Asian countries for successful struggle for freedom and independence and opened for them the way to democratic development.

At the same time the defeat of Japanese militarism, just like the rout of its ally, German fascism, accomplished with the decisive contribution of the Svoiet Union, is a stern warning to any aggressor.

DPRK OFFICIAL DECRIES U.S. PRESENCE IN S. KOREA

PM300957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with Major General (Kim Khak San), military, naval, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, by correspondent A. Golts: "They Defended Freedom" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] A KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent was recently received by Hero of the DPRK Major General (Kim Khak San), military, naval, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in Moscow and an active participant in the Korean people's patriotic war against U.S. aggression.

I asked the general to give an assessment of the present military-political situation on the Korean peninsula.

The situation remains very tense, he replied. Washington and its Seoul puppets are continuing their policy of acts of military provocation.

The general pointed to a newspaper report on the latest violation of DPRK air space by a U.S. SR-71 spy aircraft. Through the Pentagon's endeavors, the south of the peninsula has been turned into an enormous nuclear weapons base. Tens of thousands of U.S. servicemen are stationed there. U.S.-South Korean maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of the DPRK's borders are becoming overt acts of military provocation.

In Maj Gen (Kim Khak San's) opinion the cobbling together of an aggressive military bloc with the participation of the United States, Japan, and South Korea is a sinister new element of Washington's aggressive strategy. Direct military ties between Seoul and Tokyo are becoming increasingly blatant.

We do not want war, my interlocutor said. That is borne out by our numerous peace initiatives. But the situation compels us to be concerned about consolidation of the Republic's defense capability.

Our talks turned to the results of the recent month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal for foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis. Comrade (Kim Khak San) stressed that the month of solidarity convincingly demonstrated the Soviet public's broad support for the Korean people's just cause. This support, he pointed out, gives us new force to struggle for the U.S. occupiers' withdrawal from our land and for the ending of the national tragedy of a divided country.

Concluding our talk, Maj Gen (Kim Khak San) pointed out that it was taking place on the threshold of an important date: the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese colonialists.

The Korean people, he noted, have always remembered and will continue to remember the exploits of the Soviet servicemen and liberators on Korean soil and will be eternally grateful to them for that. Celebration of the imminent anniversary must be a new impetus to further development of the traditional friendship between the two countries' peoples.

I want to stress particularly, Maj Gen (Kim Khak San) said, that today this friendship is of tremendous importance. It accords with the fundamental interests of both our peoples and serves the cause of safeguarding peace and security in the Far East.

He shook my hand firmly. I said goodbye to the man who did not become a construction worker because his motherland needed soldiers.

DPRK EFFORTS TO REUNIFY KOREA SUPPORTED

SK301115 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Commentary by Station Commentator Petrov]

[Text] The traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country has ended in the Soviet Union. During this period, Soviet-Korean friendship mass rallies, gatherings, and soirees were held in Moscow, Alma Ata, Vilnius, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and many other Soviet cities. At the same time, seminars, discussion meetings, film shows, and exhibitions were held to introduce the life-style of the working people of people's Korea.

In this connection, (Petrov), commentator of our radio station, says: During the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle, the Soviet people have once again expressed their firm support for the Korean people's struggle to reunify their country without the intervention of foreign forces and in a peaceful manner. The resolutions adopted at the gatherings of social circles noted that the U.S. imperialists and the Seoul regime are responsible for the continuing national tragedy of the Korean people. The resolutions also stressed that the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea is the main obstacle to resolution of this urgent issue.

The U.S. forces have continued in South Korea for almost 40 years. This is a symbol of Washington's ambition in Asia and its intent to maintain South Korea as its important military and strategic foothold on this continent. The U.S. forces in South Korea have been armed with the most modern weapons, including nuclear weapons. Furthermore, as is disclosed in statements by the Pentagon's spokesmen, a plan has been set forth to deploy neutron weapons and ultramodern medium-range nuclear missiles in South Korea. The Pentagon is accelerating the militarization of South Korea, which has about 700,000 troops. The scale of the militarization is indeed enormous. During the current fiscal year alone, Washington has offered modern weapons worth several hundred million dollars to the Seoul military regime.

Meanwhile, Washington is spurring maneuvers for the triangular military alliance with Japan and South Korea. This is another factor that is aggravating the situation in this region.

The United States and its ally, South Korea, are trying to justify all these preparations for aggression, while saying that the threat of southward invasion is growing and the DPRK is militarily superior. However, this is complete nonsense.

Today, the whole world knows the steady efforts the DPRK Government has exerted to achieve the Korean people's desire to reunify the country. The proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, the proposal to publish a North-South declaration of nonaggression through parliamentary talks, and the proposal to normalize dialogue and for other measures to allieviate tension in the Korean peninsula have all received broad and affirmative responses.

The proposal of People's Korea to establish a nuclear-free zone in this region is also meaningful. Along with People's Korea, the world community, too, is also demanding implementation of the 30th UN General Assembly's resolution on turning the Korean ceasefire into a durable peace and creating favorable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The resolution adopted 10 years ago through the proposal of the socialist countries and some nonaligned nations envisages the withdrawal from South Korea of all foreign troops, which continue to stay in South Korea under the UN flag.

The USSR is maintaining the line of actively supporting the constructive policy the DPRK Government is implementing regarding the Korean question. As has been clearly demonstrated during this month of solidarity, the Soviet people are filled with determination to continue to support the Korean people's just struggle for reunification of the nation as well as for the peace and security of the Far East, Asia, and the world.

The many events of the month of solidarity, which were held on the eve of the politically meaningful 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, once again clearly showed that the peoples of our two countries intend to consolidate their traditional friendship and promote USSR-DPRK cooperation in all fields.

On the eve of the significant national holiday, the Soviet people sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people new success in socialist construction and in the struggle for peaceful reunification.

SEOUL SUPPRESSING PROTESTS AGAINST CHON, U.S.

LD261051 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 (TASS) -- TASS Correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

The Seoul clique is discussing the so-called "law on security" aimed at suppressing demonstrations which are going on in South Korean educational establishments. The demonstrators demand the resignation of the dictator Chon Tu-hwan and the pullout of American troops from the south of the Korean peninsula. According to the KYODO TSUSHIN NEWS AGENCY, the "law" provides for a strict ban on the creation of student organization, on the holding of meetings and demonstrations at universities and on the publication and circulation of the printed materials criticizing the regime. Severe punitive measures will be taken against those who violate the "law", including imprisonment without trial and investigation.

Dozens of activists of the student movement have been put into prison in South Korea in the past several days. The secret policy charged them with the participation in the bold action of South Korean patriots who captured the mission of the USIA news agency of the U.S. in Seoul.

GANDHI ADDRESSES PUNJAB ON TERRORIST ELEMENTS

LD302008 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 30 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India today urged all patriotically-minded Indians to rise to the struggle against extremists and terrorists. Addressing an audience of 5,000 residents of Punjab State, he said that extremist and terrorist elements supported from abroad were pressing for the territorial partitioning of India and the establishment of a puppet "State of Khalistan" in the territory of that north-western state of India. The prime minister stressed that the recent agreement between the Indian Government and the leadership of the Sikh Akali Dal Party did not yet mean the complete victory over forces of reaction which had launched a campaign of terror. Rajiv Gandhi said that it was time to combat those anti-national elements and create such an atmosphere which would eradicate terrorism in Punjab State.

U.S. NOT TO CLOSE TERRORIST CAMP TRAINING SIKHS

LD302038 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 30 TASS -- The United States told the Indian Government that the U.S. Administration has no legal right to close the terrorist training camp in Alabama, where Sikh extremists underwent training, the AP news agency quoted an unnamed spokesman for the U.S. State Department as saying.

The latter was trying to uphold the "right" of such camps to existence, referring to the Constitution of the United States.

MOSCOW TV ON AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES, U.S. AID

LD302053 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy: video report]

[Text] The successes of Democratic Afghanistan in the construction of a new life are evoking unconcealed anger among reactionary and imperialist forces. Washington intends to intensify its undeclared war against the Afghan people. As is known, it is being waged with American weapons which have been placed in the hands of the dushmans. They receive them from the United States under the guise of so-called humanitarian aid to Afghan refugees. In the near future that aid will amount to more than $2 million. As for American support, which is being supplied to the counterrevolutionary gangs through secret channels, it will approach $300 million this fiscal year. This money will be used to build new military bases, where the American special services train terrorists. Incidentally, there are now more than 100 such bases in Pakistan. The transfer of a significant quantity of modern armaments is also proposed, as well as the transformation of the counterrevolutionary gangs into regular military units, capable of conducting major operations in various areas of Afghanistan.

DRA SUMMONS PAKISTANI ENVOY TO PROTEST ATTACK

LD300854 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul July 30 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) has protested against Pakistan's ongoing provocations on the border with the DRA. According to BAKHTAR, the charge d'affaires of Pakistan in the DRA was summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry where it was stated to him that on July 25 this year Pakistani troops shelled from heavy arms Barikot Region, as a result of which peaceful civilians were killed or wounded.

The Afghan authorities demanded that an end be put to such acts of aggression that complicate the situation on the border between the two states.

KABUL EXPOSES PAKISTANI OPERATIVES IN DRA

LD231533 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 23 Jul 85

[All TASS spellings as received]

[Text] Kabul July 23 TASS -- At a press conference held here, agents of the Pakistani C.I.D. intelligence service -- Pakistanis Sajed Hussein and Fazl-ur-Rahman and Afghan citizen Mousa Kerim who had been caught red-handed by security bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan told journalists about their terroristic activity against Afghanistan's peaceful population and collecting intelligence information.

Kerim had been recruited by Pakistani services, underwent training in subversive activity at a military camp in Peshawar and after that was sent into Afghanistan with an assignment to hijack a plane of the Afghan airlines "Ariawa". He said he had been given the assignment by one of chiefs of the Pakistani intelligence services, General Akhtar.

Another agent, Hussein, admitted that he had been recruiting Afghans into gangs of Pakistan's territory, had been illegally penetrating the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and collecting information of military nature. In one of such sallies Hussein accompanied U.S. military instructors into Urgun district. He said that he had seen there some 100 Pakistani military instructors who were training members of a subversive group and were personally participating in combat operations against government forces. According to Hussein, there were British, Australian and other foreign military specialists in Urgun district. He had watched them training counter-revolutionaries in handling "ground-to ground" missiles.

Pakistani agent Fazl-ur-Rahman was an instructor in one of the bands of of Khales that took part in the raid of Jalalabad during which counterrevolutionaries killed 25 peaceful citizens.

A statement of the BAKHTAR news agency was read out at the press conference. It says, specifically, that the proimperialist Zia ul Haq regime acting at the bid of U.S. imperialism, is involved ever deeper in the war against revolutionary Afghanistan. As many as 120 centres for the training of bandits and saboteurs were set up on the Pakistani territory. It was decleared that Pakistan had become one of the main sources of arms supply to the Afghan counterrevolution, a bridgehead for aggression and subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Pakistani C.I.D. intelligence service which operates under the CIA's control is participating intensively in the interventionist war against Afghanistan. It is training and arming counterrevolutionary bands and sending them into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Participants in the press conference were shown samples of equipment captured from Pakistani spies and gangs of counterrevolutionaries. Paticular attention was attracted by a remote control instrument of setting off explosions within a range of six kilometres. Other types of armaments supplied to gangs by U.S. and Pakistani instructors for staging terroristic acts in Afghanistan were also put on view.

Facts and evidence presented at the press conference revealed again the crimes of the Afghan counterrevolution and of the forces that are waging war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, also from the Pakistani territory.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES ZHIVKOV VISIT TO GREECE

PM301134 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Rodionov "International Commentary" under the "Topics of the Day" rubric: "A Constructive Contribution"]

[Text] Despite all the complexity of the present international situation, the socialist community countries proceed from the premise that changes for the better are possible. Each community country is striving to make its own contribution to the noble cause of normalizing East-West relations and continuing the process begun by the Helsinki Final Act 10 years ago. Their efforts have not been without result.

The recently completed official visit to Greece by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, can serve as an example of this. It gave a new boost to the recently established relations of good-neighborliness and mutual trust and cooperation between the two Balkan countries. Economic ties, which are being built on the basis of the long-term program signed by them 3 years ago, have been raised to a higher level.

The results of the Athens talks have reconfirmed that the attempts by certain circles, since the time of the cold war, to disinter the once current thesis of "threat from the north" hanging over Greece have no chance of success. As the joint communique notes, both states, despite their differences in sociopolitical structure and membership in different alliances, are able to help to a considerable degree to achieve international detente and cooperation and to preserve peace. Both Bulgaria and Greece with to prevent the militarizationof space and advocate disarmament on the basis of equality and identical security.

The deep conviction was again expressed in Athens that the development of Bulgarian-Greek relations represents a common contribution by the two countries to strengthening trust, security, and cooperatin in the Balkans. Both countries are ready to make new efforts to turn the Balkans -- the former "powder keg of Europe" -- into a zone free of nuclear weapons. There is no doubt that its appearance would mark a significant step forward in reducing tension on the European continent as a whole. This represents the coordinated stance of all the socialist community countries.

BOOK ON ZHIVKOV-GORBACHEV MEETING PUBLISHED

LD301707 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura publishing house has brought out a book entitled "The Visit to the Soviet Union by Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 5-7 June, 1985."

The book includes material on Mikhail Sergeyevich G's meeting with Todor Zhivkov, the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Comrade Zhivkov and the signing of the Soviet-Bulgarian document, a long-term program of the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for the period up to the year 2000, and other documents and materials.

RUSAKOV MEETS HUNGARIAN SECRETARY BERECZ

OW300941 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2355 GMT 29 Jul 85

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held a meeting on 29 July with Comrade Berecz, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, who is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During their talk, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, some topical questions on Soviet-Hungarian cooperation were discussed.

AKHROMEYEV THANKS ROMANIAN ENVOY FOR AWARD

PM291325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Medal Presentation"]

[Text] The presentation of the "Military Valor" medal, first class, to a group of Soviet marshals, generals, and admirals took place in the Romanian Embassy in the USSR 24 July.

The awards were presented by T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR. He warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them successes in their service.

A reply speech was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister. He expressed cordial gratitude to the RCP Central Committee and the Romanian State Council for the high awards.

W. GERMANS SENTENCED FOR SPYING AGAINST GDR

PM300848 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Just Sentence"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul -- The Military Collegium of the Berlin Supreme Court has sentenced FRG citizens Eberhard and Rita Prohl, who engaged in military espionage against the GDR, to 13 and 7 years of deprivation of freedom respectively, ADN reports.

The agents, the report stresses, were recruited for espionage activities by the Federal Intelligence Service [BND] and given special training. During the trial, it was proven that both spies, on the pretext of visiting relatives, had for many years engaged in the intensive gathering and transmission of information of a military and political nature to the detriment of the GDR's interests. They purposefully fulfilled espionage missions, gathering intelligence on military installations and structures and troop movements of the GDR National People's Army and Soviet forces in Germany. They supplied their masters with information about the security and communication system at GDR border crossings. In return for this, they were paid by staffers of the FRG BND.

FRG POLITICIAN INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW TREATY

PM291441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with Egon Bahr by unidentified "our correspondent" in Bonn: "Following a Course of Detente" -- date of interview not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Egon Bahr, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] board presidium and director of the Hamburg University Institute for the study of international problems, is one of those FRG politicians whose name is associated with the beginning of the period of normalization in the FRG's relations with socialist countries. As the 15 anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty approaches, our correspondent met with Egon Bahr in the Bundestag and asked him some questions.

Question: Mr Bahr, you were present at the birth of the FRG's new Ostpolitik. How do you assess the Moscow treaty's significance for the Federal Republic today?

[Bahr] The talks that led to the signing of the Moscow treaty meant that the FRG was able autonomously to represent its own interests in relation to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This was a sign of its growing autonomy.

As for its content, the Moscow treaty was certainly a new milestone for us. It helped us begin to build relations with the Soviet Union on a footing no longer needing any amendments. On the other hand, it was a platform for the implementation of the policy of detente and cooperation with the USSR, which could no longer be hampered by questions inherited from the past.

I suppose it may be said today that the Moscow treaty received universal approval. Even those politicians in our country who came out against it at the time are now glad it exists. In other words, it is possible to proceed on the basis that the Moscow treaty has been recognized by the FRG, in the broadest sense of the word.

Question: How did this affect the political situation in Europe?

[Bahr] The Moscow treaty had to the highest degree a positive influence on the whole complex of European relations. Without it, it would have been impossible to conclude the four-power agreement on (West) Berlin, the treaties with Czechoslovakia and Poland, and the treaty on the principles of relations with the GDR.

The pivot of the Moscow treaty was the question of the recognition of European borders, which was subordinated to the clear international legal demand for the renunciation of the use of force. This was and is a prerequisite for stability and detente in Europe. And it is no accident that the principle of the renunciation of the threat of force was one of the basic principles of the Helsinki Final Act. The cause of Helsinki undoubtedly gained from the conclusion of the Moscow treaty.

Question: Some people in the West would now like to substitute confrontation for detente and return to the "cold war"...

[Bahr] We can say with every confidence that European detente, of which the Moscow treaty was one of the foundation stones, has withstood the test of time. It is viable in spite of the complications in relations between Washington and Moscow.

Moreover during this difficult period the European states have demonstrated an interest in preserving the gains of detente. The conclusion from this is simple: The Moscow Treaty and the Final Act signed in Helsinki 10 years ago make it incumbent on us to make detente the main content of interstate relations in Europe, including relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. We must now adhere firmly to the course of detente. Peace on the continent must not be endangered by short-term political considerations or attempts to reverse the course of historical development.

We need reliable peace. It is necessary to adhere strictly to the basic principles of detente, especially in the sphere of security, and to follow the course which guarantees reliable peace for Europe.

FRANCO-GERMAN MILITARY ALLIANCE CAUSES ALARM

LD291015 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 28 Jul 85

["Notes of a Publicist" with Boris Tumanov]

[Excerpts] Today I would like to invite you to reflect with me on the philosophy of the phenomenon known by the name of French-German military cooperation, a phenomenon which I must say straightaway is strange, strange and full of unpredictable consequences for European security.

It is in an increasingly dangerous and tense context that the first outlines of a military alliance between Paris and Bonn are appearing. The alliance provides for France coming to the aid of Federal Germany if the latter is attacked and vice versa. But does this mean that West Europe is beginning to organize its own defense in order to do without the American military presence on the continent, and that it would thus make itself independent of Washington's strategic doctrines? By no means. French leaders do not cease to affirm that such a possibility is out of the question.

So, why this Paris-Bonn military axis? Why this sudden desire to defend France on the eastern borders of the FRG? Might we be in the presence of a separatist movement within NATO that presupposes that France is disappointed with the effectiveness of its deterrent forces and that Federal Germany no longer believes in the defensive virtues of NATO or simply in Atlantic solidarity? By no means.

It was Mr Charles Hernu who in a personal interview with the West German station DEUTSCHLANDFUNK categorically denied such an interpretation of the facts. It is by no means our own allies, it is by no means our own partners, he says, who are worried about this idea of a French-West German pillar. The reference could not be more transparent: It is thus these Soviet scoundrels who should be alarmed over this tender friendship between the French Army and the Bundeswehr.

It does indeed worry us. First of all because military cooperation between Paris and Bonn within the framework of the Atlantic strategy meets the concepts of a limited nuclear war ideally. But that is not all. The Hanover paper NEUE PRESSE has just published a secret Bundeswehr document on the programming of military expenditure: on page 442 of this document and under index 100-102 is listed the article of expenditure entitled participation in nuclear armament, for which the sum of DM1.8 billion is provided for the period 1978-89.

The French minister is thus entirely right: the phenomenon in question is such that it worries us, even worries us a lot. But I am racking my brains without succeeding in understanding why it should not worry all Europeans without exception.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV MEETS WITH FRENCH TU CHIEF

PM291356 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Jul 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday between S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and B. Lacombe, secretary of the French General Labor Confederation.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the results of the stay in the USSR of the Peace and Friendship Train of French working people and trade union activists were summed up and prospects for the further development of cooperation between Soviet trade unions and the French CGT were discussed.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON CSCE, SOVIET TIES

PM261056 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview in Helsinki with Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen by own correspondent N. Ivanov under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview" and the headline: "P. Vayrynen: The Helsinki Accords -- a Basis for Dialogue and Cooperation" -- date unspecified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The world's peace-loving public is extensively taking note of the 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Final Act signed in the Finnish capital by the leaders of 35 countries has gone down in history as one of the most important of international documents. In connection with the forthcoming jubilee N. Ivanov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Helsinki, asked Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen to share his thoughts on the importance of this event.

[Ivanov] Exactly 10 years ago the heads of state and governments of the 35 countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed the Final Act. How do you assess the importance of this event today?

[Vayrynen] In my opinion, the last 10 years have reaffirmed the great political importance of the Final Act and its constant topicality under European conditions. The jubilee meeting at foreign minister level which will be held shortly in Helsinki attests to the seriousness with which all participating countries in the All-European conference approach the Final Act as an important factor in international relations. On the basis of the political realities existing on our continent, the Final Act shows the way to the future in mutual relations among the European peoples and states. The action program adopted 10 years ago at summit level was aimed at achieving progress in the most diverse spheres of life, irrespective of the political, economic, or social systems of the countries participating in the Helsinki conference.

[Ivanov] Detente did not emerge overnight. The convening of the all-European conference was prepared by the entire course of postwar development. Bearing in mind the present stage of international development, what influence are the Helsinki accords having on that development?

[Vayrynen] The Final Act is the expression of the common will of the 35 countries participating in the all-European conference. It continues to have a substantial influence on the entire course of international life and on security and cooperation within our continent.

In signing the Final Act the countries solemnly expressed their desire to promote an improvement in mutual relations for the sake of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

This strengthens our optimism. And today, 10 years after the all-European conference, it is possible to positively influence the overall course of the development of international relations by adhering to the principles of the Final Act and comprehensively fulfilling them. The years since the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe show that an exacerbation of the international situation also complicates the climate of cooperation based on the principles and provisions of the Final Act. That is understandable. After all, the all-European process does not exist in a vacuum and does not develop in isolation. The cooperation process has been influenced by the difficulties arising in the international situation. On the other hand, it is important to note that within the framework of the all-European process it has been possible to maintain the "local climate" in a better condition than in the world as a whole.

The all-European process gave a position boost to international development. Essentially the edifice of European cooperation has not been shaken. The Helsinki accords have served and continue to serve as a basis for dialogue and cooperation. The importance of the all-European process started 10 years ago lies in this very constancy.

[Ivanov] Soviet-Finnish relations are often presented as an example of peaceful cooperation in which the principles of the Final Act have been embodied. How do you assess relations between the Soviet Union and Finland in the period that has elapsed since the convening of the all-European conference?

[Vayrynen] The good-neighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union can be seen as a graphic example of the embodiment of the principles of the Final Act. Although it must be noted that much of what underlies the Helsinki accords was applied in practice between our countries even earlier. Different sociopolitical systems are no obstacle to full and constructive collaboration between our states.

Since the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki in 1975 relations between Finaland the Soviet Union have developed stably and dynamically, irrespective of the changes in the international political situation. In our relations we have gone considerably further than the principles and provisions of the Final Act. One can cite as an example the dynamic and multifaceted development of our trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Finnish-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of culture and the extensive contacts between our social organizations should be noted.

As is well known, relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are built on the firm foundations of the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid. This treaty ensures the continuity of relations and creates the prerequisites for their future development. I am convinced that this favorable development will be maintained in the future on the tested basis. We will thereby promote the deepening of cooperation and peaceful development on our continent.

MODERNIZATION OF U.S. INSTALLATIONS IN TURKEY

LD302027 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] According to a great number of articles in the world press in recent days, the United States is laying the groundwork for its usual military intervention in Lebanon.

According to what the news agencies and the press report, it is understood that such plans may make use of the air base at Incirlik and a number of other military installations in Turkey. One should note in this connection that American imperialism has for decades depended on Turkey for its own adventures. The United States possesses a most extensive network of strategic military bases and installations on Turkish territory. In fact, the Pentagon and NATO have in the postwar period transformed Turkish territory into what is essentially a support system for American imperialism in the Middle East. From there, the United States can enter into a military intervention against every single one of Turkey's neighbors. According to the Arab press, this threat of intervention hangs like a permanent sword of Damocles over the peoples of the countries in question. America's preparations for a new intervention in Lebanon's affairs constitute an overt example of this fact.

The Incirlik Air Base was put on alert towards the end of last month. American warships are patrolling Lebanon's coast. Other precautionary measures of a defensive nature are also being taken. Through resorting to the threat of using its own and NATO bases on Turkish territory, the United States has repeatedly tried to exert political pressure on other countries in the region as well. According to articles appearing both in the Turkish press and the Western press, the use of these bases is envisaged in the military plans of (Komeko), which was established by the United States for aggression in the Middle East and Western Asia. As is known, the American Rapid Deployment Force is the main strike force of this command. The Rapid Deployment Force has bases in Israel and Egypt. According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, the United States prefers its own bases on Turkish territory.

COMHURIYET openly writes in this connection that Washington has assigned Turkey the role of a springboard for American adventures in the Middle East. To achieve this goal, the United States is speeding up the extension of its bases on Turkish territory and is equipping these bases with modern technology and weapons. In addition, the modernization of 10 Turkish airfields in various parts of the country is being implemented in accordance with the so-called "security memorandum." It has been reported that preparations are now being made for signing 10 to 12 American-Turkish agreements determining the conditions for the use of the bases by American soldiers and airfields called joint installations. The process of modernization of the installations in question has not yet been completed, but it is not difficult to guess how dangerous they will be for Turkey's neighbors once these installations are in the Pentagon's hands or how much the danger of being automatically dragged into Washington's military adventures will increase for Turkey.

The peoples of the countries neighboring Turkey are justified in feeling concern over the further activation of American military activities in Turkey. Many Arab papers comment on this and point out that this kind of activity further destabilizes the already tense situation in the Middle East and increases the dangerous tension of this area.

BRITISH, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRIES CONSULT

LD261728 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 26 TASS — G.M. Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and N.S. Ryzhkov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, held political consultations on July 25-26 with Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state for the Foreign Office of Great Britain on several topical international problems of mutual interest and issues of bilateral Soviet-British relations.

Member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry V.P. Suslov and Great Britain's Ambassador to Moscow Sir Bryan Cartledge took part in the consultations.

N.D. Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, and Malcolm Rifkind had a conversation today, concerned with the questions of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Great Britain.

UK AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD301412 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- Great Britain's Ambassador Sir Bryan Cartledge presented in the Kremlin today his credentials to alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

After the presentation of the credentials and the exchange of speeches Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Bryan Cartledge held a conversation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONGRATULATES NEW GREEK MINISTER

LD301728 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- The USSR Foreign Ministry has addressed cordial congratulations to Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Hellenic Republic, in connection with his appointment to that post.

The telegram expresses conviction that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece will further be developed for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, for the benefit of strengthening peace and international cooperation.

TIMING OF NEW U.S. ENVOY TO PORTUGAL EXAMINED

LD280953 Moscow International Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The White House has announced President Reagan's decision to appoint the chairman of the U.S. Board for International Braodcasting as U.S. envoy to Portugal. Shakespeare, a prominent professional anticommunist and one of the United States' top men in psychological warfare, is viewed by observers as evidence of the great attention devoted by Washington to Portugal. Observers think it no chance coincidence that Shakespeare should be sent to Portugal when the country is preparing for early legislative elections and the presidential election. In their opinion, Shakespeare, who is well-versed in the techniques of disinformation and opinion manipulation, will be leading the U.S. drive to interfere in the country's internal affairs, especially during the election campaign. Portugal's dependence on the United States, especially on economic and financial matters, will provide Washington with a powerful lever to exert covert pressures on political developments in the country and to help those with pro-American and pro-NATO stances.

BRIEFS

FINNISH PAPER FACTORY -- Yesterday evening at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, an agreement was signed for Finnish companies to participate in the design, building, and modernization of the fourth stage of the Svetogorsk Paper and Cellulose Factory. The project involves building a section making acetate from hardwood and bleached cellulose, as well as working areas, electrical insulation, and the production of paper used in health care. The agreement was signed by the general director of the all-union enterprise Prommashimport, Georgiy Shchukin, and the chairman of directors of the Finn-Stroi company, Kauko (Rastas). [Excerpt] [Moscow International Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 27 Jul 85 LD]

TASS CITES KUWAIT PAPER INTERVIEW WITH ZAMYATIN

LD301911 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- As distinct from the Camp David accords and "Reagan plan", the proposals made by the USSR on July 29, 1984 urge a really just settlement taking account of the interests of all sides, and not at the expense of national Arab rights, Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department at the CPSU Central Committee, said in an interview to the Kuwaiti newspaper "AL-QABAS".

As for the "new" U.S. concept on a Middle East settlement, it is a replica of the old "Reagan plan" formulated in 1982. Its goal is the same -- to establish U.S. diktat in the Middle East on the basis of the Camp David collusion. But it is exactly this collusion that deadlocked the efforts to settle the conflict and created the groundwork for an aggression against Lebanon, Leonid Zamyatin noted.

How can "Reagan's initiative" promote a just settlement of the conflict and establishment of durable peace if it denies the Palestinians the restoration of their lawful rights which Israel has trampled underfoot? If this "initiative" means a revision of the U.N. resolution on the creation of a Pelestinian state? If it says nothing about the unconditional return of the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 to the Arabs and provides for the preservation of the Israeli military settlements on the occupied Palestinian lands?

The only "new" element inthe approach of the U.S. Administration is its attention to push through the so-called "Reagan plan" by proxy through separate deals. However, experience shows that such deals rule out a cardinal solution to the Palestinian problem, central to which is the formationon an independent Palestinian state.

"The Soviet Union believes," L. Zamyatin went on to say, "that peace and justice in the region can only be restored by the collective efforts of all parties concerned. These efforts could be taken in the framework of an international conference on the Middle East with fully-fledged participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, the USSR and the USA."

"I would like to remind you that the Soviet proposal of an international conference on the Middle East was backed at the U.N. Conference on Palestine held in Geneva in 1983. It has formed the basis of the relevant resolutions of the 38th and 39th General Assembly sessions. Indicatively, the convocationof the proposed conference with the participation of the PLO and all permanent members of the Security Council is invariably opposed only by the USA and Israel."

"The Soviet proposals are rather similar to the Fes programme for a Middle East settlement. So, there are more grounds to speak about the correspondence of the recent proposals of an "international conference" not only to the Soviet, but also to the Arab ideas on the ways of reaching peace in the Middle East."

The so-called "new" proposals tend to ignore two main provisions linked with the Palestinian problem -- the core of the Middle East crisis: equal PLO participation in a comprehensive Middle East settlement and creation of an independent Palestinian state. These provisions cannot be ignored by any means.

"As for the "peace plan" of Peres, its main idea is to replace the PLO with Palestinian quislings, who do not represent anyone, and to renounce an international Middle East conference with Soviet participation. It provides for a conference with the exclusive participation of the Western permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. In this way the U.N. aegis is being overtly replaced with the NATO aegis", L. Zamyatin stressed.

ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAELI CLAIM ON JERUSALEM NOTED

LD302042 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Today, 5 years have elapsed since the Israeli Knesset declared the city of Jerusalem to be the eternal and undivided capital of the Zionist state. On the occasion of this anniversary, which clearly appears to embody the criminal policy of the Israeli expansionists, the occupation authorities shut down an Arab hospital in east Jerusalem, which was the last medical establishment in the Holy City where the Arabs received medical treatment in return for a token fee. The Arab patients were expelled from the hospital at the point of automatic rifles.

An impression emerges that by this inhuman act, Tel Aviv is declaring that there is no chance of returning occupied east Jerusalem to the Arabs. Thus, Tel Aviv, once again, is blatantly challenging not only the whole Arab and Islamic world, but also the United Nations organization, which has adopted more than one resolution condemning Israel's attempts to change the Arab character of the city and consolidate its annexation to it. Israel's actions toward Jerusalem find full practical support from the United States, which has recently been boasting about peace in the Middle East and has been trying to organize a new course of separate and direct talks, this time between Israel and the so-called joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Naturally, the case of Jerusalem is completely excluded from the separate dialogue being imposed by Washington and Tel Aviv. In addition, denying the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the establishment of their state are by themselves clear proof of what the deal being concocted by the American-Israeli alliance is concealing from the Arabs. What is intended here is to bet equally on the capitulation of the Arabs on the Palestinian question and the case of Jerusalem. With all this, Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to oppose the clear and precise Soviet proposal for a Middle East settlement put forward a year ago. We recall that the east part of Jerusalem occupied by Israel in 1967 and in which the most important Islamic holy places are found must be returned to the Arabs and must become an indivisable part of the Palestinian state.

COMMENT CRITICIZES WESTERN SUPPORT OF RSA

PRAVDA Assails U.S., UK Stance

PM301326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Political Observer's Notes" under the general rubric "The Planet's Flash Points: the RSA" and the general heading "The Criminals' Patrons"]

[Text] The excesses of racist terror in South Africa have stirred mankind's conscience in recent days. Millions of people have sensed more acutely than ever before the impermissibility of the disgraceful phenomenon of apartheid in the 20th century and have perceived in a new light the falsity and hypocrisy of Western politicians who masquerade as "champions" of democratic freedoms.

Introducing a state of emergency in 36 districts of the country, the white minority regime has effectively declared all-out war on the indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. "Security forces" have been given unlimited opportunities to stage bloody repressions and take any arbitrary action they like. Army units open fire on unarmed demonstrators. Police put mass public organization activists behind bars without trial or investigation. More than 1,300 people have already fallen victim to the repressions. They are kept in concentration camps established on the Nazi model.

The events in the RSA testify to the profound crisis of the criminal apartheid system and call for effective measures to be taken by the international community without delay. This thought was expressed more than once during the discussion of this issue at the UN Security Council emergency session. The representatives of most countries were unanimous that the so-called "constitutional reforms," implemented by Pretoria with Washington's blessing in the hope of weakening the movement against apartheid have had no impact on the essence of this inhuman system and have not changed the situation of the 23 million blacks in the RSA, which is characterized by a total absence of rights.

The wave of indignation caused by the bloody terror in South Africa both within the United Nations and among broad circles of the international public is forcing the racists' patrons to maneuver. The United States and Britain did not dare to vote against the UN Security Council resolution which condemns the mass arrests carried out recently by the Pretoria government and the current killings and demands that the state of emergency be lifted and all political prisoners freed without delay.

However, their representatives blocked the proposal of a number of nonaligned states to introduce binding economic sanctions against the RSA unless its government complies with Security Council demands and abolishes the apartheid system. As a result, the Security Council resolution adopted by 13 votes with 2 abstentions (United States and Britain) calls only for voluntary restrictive measures (such as suspending new capital investments in South Africa following the example set by France, which has also recalled its ambassador from Pretoria). Washington and London continue to claim, hypocritically, that economic sanctions are unacceptable, allegedly because it would be primarily the blacks and not the racists who would suffer. This cynical invention has willingly been picked up by Bonn too.

The obstructionist stance assumed by the Western powers in the Security Council has unmasked them before the whole world as backers of racist crimes and has clearly shown up the true nature of the course toward "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria which the White House intends to stick to. Indeed, South Africa's tradegy has stirred mankind's conscience in recent days. It has also unmasked the would-be "human rights" champions in Western capitals.

West Supports RSA Economically

MB300921 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The number of people harassed by the apartheid South African Government increases daily in South Africa. In the Cape Province, a 16-year old African youth was killed. In Witbank, a child died after sustaining bullet wounds from shots fired from police rifles. The number of people killed since the proclamation of the state of emergency now stands at 20. The number of people injured has not yet been revealed, but it can be figured to run into hundreds, so writes our commentator. Among those injured and killed are children and women. The number of detained people runs into several hundreds.

The South African Government has taken earnest steps to suppress African dissent in a country that is virtually governed under brutal and barbaric laws. It has become clear that actions by the SAP and SADF forces to curb unrest have not helped contain the situation; instead, matters have gone from bad to worse.

The cruel and brutal actions of the South African Government have been condemned in many countries. France showed its displeasure by recalling its ambassador in Pretoria. Additionally, at the UN Security Council meeting, France proposed a number of resolutions to be implemented against South Africa in light of the increasing repression there. The Senegalese president, Abdou Diouf, now the chairman of the OAU, in an address to the UN antiapartheid committee, stressed the need for a total economic and political isolation of South Africa. World women organizations in the United Nations, workers organizations worldwide, and leading politicians and personalities have unanimously urged the South African Government to lift the state of emergency and release all political detainees.

Despite President Botha's refusal to end the state of emergency, the struggle of the oppressed continues relentlessly in South Africa. Botha's declaration of the state of emergency was interpreted in many countries as South Africa's demonstration of the trust and confidence it enjoys in many Western countries. Most Western countries are really loud in their verbal criticism of South Africa, whereas in truth they are the real backers of South Africa in the economic sphere. The so-called "constructive engagement" between the United States and South Africa reached unprecedented levels after 25 July, when the Washington government restated anew its determination and intention to keep economic ties with the apartheid regime.

The reason the Western countries insist on maintaining economic relations with apartheid South Africa is that these capitalist countries get good opportunities in South Africa to make unprecedented profits from the exploitation of cheap African labor. It is no mistake that many of the anti-South African resolutions at the UN Security Council are proposed by African countries and members of the Nonaligned Movement. The Western countries regard such proposals as trifle.

As had been expected, the United States and Britain, together with their fellow travellers, recently opposed the imposition of economic sanctions against the South African regime. This refusal forced the UN Security Council to shelve the matter for a later date when it will be reconsidered anew.

'Special Relationship' Chided

LD310852 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 31 Jul 85

["Of Diamonds, Uranium and Politics" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- Uranium and diamonds, gold and coal shipped by South African racists to Western Europe are the chief stimuli making advocates of "democracy and human rights" in Western Europe governments to pretend that nothing special is happening in South Africa, says a dispatch from Brussels published in PRAVDA today. The paper comments on hypocritical policies of many Western European countries which condemn racism verbally, but nonetheless, continue to maintain a "special relationship" with the racists. Millions and billions yielded annually by trade and economic contacts between EEC countries and South Africa have become the payment for assistance and support given to Pretoria.

For instance, Belgium is one of the principal partners of South Africa from among Common Market countries. About 85 per cent of diamonds cut in Antwerp and 45 per cent of coal firing Belgium's power plants are imported to that country from South Africa.

A significant portion of diamonds and uranium imported by Belgium are mined in Namibia which is illegally occupied by South Africa. This trade arrangement is at a basic variance with the pertinent United Nations resolution. In circumvention of law Belgian nationals are recruited to serve in the South African Army and security forces which are enegaged in an undeclared war against the indigenous population of that country, PRAVDA goes on.

Brussels' contacts with Pretoria are not restricted to the sphere of trade alone, PRAVDA underlines. Every year several hundred Belgians go to live in South Africa lured there by promises of high incomes and a care-free life in that racist reserve. A motley crowd of "soldiers of fortune" recruited into the South African Army and police also head for that country. There is a special emigration attache at the South African Embassy in Brussels in charge of recruitment and dispatch to South Africa.

TRADE RELATIONS, PROSPECTS WITH ARGENTINA VIEWED

LD301713 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast, I. Goranskiy report]

[Text] Argentina is an old trading partner of the Soviet Union's. Trade between the two countries is carried out on the basis of long term intergovernmental agreements, which leads to stability and multilateral cooperation in economic and technical fields.

Soviet equipment has become so ingrained in the country's economic life that Argentine firms are now showing interest in organizing stations equipped with Soviet technological equipment in a number of provinces. It was precisely on this question that talks between a delegation of the Mashinoeksport Foreign Trade Association and the heads of the Argentine (?Macimport) firm were focused.

Soviet equipment has operated well at the hydroelectric station at Salto Grande, which supplies electricity to Uruguay and Argentina, and to the thermal power station Castaneres-7 in Buenos Aires.

The director of the seventh set of the Castanera Station says that the station is fully equipped. Soviet equipment has completely passed the test. All sets are operating faultlessly. Very good business relations have been established between Argentine and Soviet specialists. This cooperation is useful to our countries and therefore has very good prospects.

PROFILES OF PERUVIAN PRESIDENT, POLICIES

PM300852 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "After the Election Victory"]

[Text] Mexico City -- The national day of the Republic of Peru, which celebrates the 164th Anniversary of its independence on 28 July, has coincided with an important event this year: the inauguration ceremony of Alan Garcia, the new president, will be held on this day. As the candidate of one of the country's oldest parties, the American Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), he won the majority of votes in the 14 April elections.

Breaking with tradition, Alan Garcia asked to be presented with his mandate as head of state in the house of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who founded the APRA in 1924, rather than in the presidential palace.

From the outset, the founders of the APRA called for a struggle against imperialism, the establishment of a customs union among South American countries, and the internationalization of the Panama Canal, rapidly gaining popularity among the people. The party has been through various stages of development over the past 60 years and only once, in 1956, did its leader, Haya de la Torres, win the presidential elections. However, a military coup prevented him from taking office. So, Alan Garcia, a 36-year old lawyer, is this party's first president, representing the third generation of APRA leaders.

Peru, subjected for centuries to Spanish colonial oppression and at present, to brutal exploitation by the local land-owning oligarchy and multinational companies, faces enormous socioeconomic problems.

Progressive organizations aligned with the United Left have long enjoyed great influence among the broad masses. Thus in the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress APRA has 107 seats, while the United Left has 49.

Since his election A' Garcia has emphasized, on several occasions, that his government is inheriting a difficult economic situation. Speaking at the ceremony of his inauguration as president, he emphasized that the foreign debt was incurred as a result of unjust and inequitable financial and economic relations with imperialist countries. The foreign policy of the new Peruvian government, judging by the pronouncements of the incoming president, will be based on the principles of noninterference and respect for sovereignty. The country intends to play an active role in the process of establishing peace and an atmosphere of cooperation in Central America with the assistance of the Contadora Group. Alan Garcia favors the development of fruitful relations with various countries including the Soviet Union.

PERU'S GARCIA RECEIVES ASHIMOV, DELEGATION

LD302212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1829 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Lima, 30 July (TASS) -- The USSR Delegation headed by Bayken Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which had arrived in Peru to take part in the measures connected with the taking of office by the new president of the country, was received by President Alan Garcia Perez and by Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner Tizon.

During the talks, there was an exchange of views on the questions of bilateral cooperation and on individual international problems. The sides came out for a further development and deepening of relations between Peru and Soviet Union. The meetings were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

CASTRO OPENS LATIN AMERICA DEBT CONFERENCE

LD310621 Moscow TASS in English 0543 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Havana July 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Voropayev reports:

A meeting of Latin American and Caribbean Basin countries opened on July 30 in Havana to discuss the problem of their foreign debt. The meeting is held on the initiative of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro. It is attended by more than 1,100 prominent politicians and public figures, scientists, representatives of the intelligentsia of the countries of the region.

Opening the forum, Fidel Castro said it was the broadest meeting ever held in the Western Hemisphere. The Cuban leader expressed confidence that the meeting would be marked by an atmosphere of full democracy and respect for all opinions expressed at it.

Those present received with a stormy applause the speech by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile Luis Corvalan. He highly appreciated the revolutionary gains of Cuba and its struggle in defence of freedom and social progress of the Latin American peoples.

TURKMEN MINISTERS COUNCIL VIEWS ECONOMIC PLAN

GF291922 Askhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers was held today. It examined a question on the results of fulfilling the Turkmen SSR state economic and social development plan, and Turkmen SSR state budget for the first half of 1985, and measures for ensuring the fulfillment of the plans during 1985 in light of the demands of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee; and (Feridov), first deputy finance minister of the Turkmen SSR, delivered reports.

The meeting noted that as a result of the high labor and political activity of the workers in their struggle for realizing the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee directives on the questions of scientific and technical progress, the widespread socialist emulation for adequately responding to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, and the organizational work of the party, soviet, and economic organs during the first half of 1985, the republic ensured the fulfillment of the plans for the production and realization of industrial products, labor productivity in industry, procurement of the basic kinds of agricultural products, the transportation of freight by motor and railroad transport, the volume of communications products, and some other major indicators in the state economic and social development plan.

The republic's [word indistinct] successfully coped with the plan for oil and gas extraction, [word indistinct] production, technical equipment, cables, centrifugal pumps, gaseous [word indistinct], cement pipes, reinforced concrete, minerals, cotton clothes, outerwear and underwear, knitted clothes, leather shoes, meat. confectionaries, and other products. Meat and milk production increased; the population of all breeds of cattle increased and [word indistinct]; and productivity of [word indistinct] increased. The volume of commissioning the fixed capital investments has increased; more houses, preschool institutions, hospitals, and clinics were constructed than during last year. The volume of consumer services and retail trade turnover increased. The republic's state budget during the first half of the 1985 was fulfilled at 104.6 percent.

At the same time, there are still serious shortcomings in the work of the individual ministries and departments, enterprises, and organizations. A number of ministries, departments, and enterprises have not fulfilled the tasks for the growth rate of production output, labor productivity, for the commissioning of fixed funds, and for the reduction of production prime costs and labor. [words indistinct] work for the economy of material, energy, and fuel resources. The enterprises of the Light Industry Ministry, the Food Industry Ministry and the Construction Materials Industry Ministry of the Turkmen SSR and other enterprises are not fulfilling the plan for the growth of labor productivity. The level of labor productivity declined in comparison with the first half of last year. The plan for the discharge of high quality and [word indistinct] goods was not fulfilled.

There are shortcomings in agriculture. The yield of [word indistinct] and grain decreased i n comparison with last year. In all fields there are violations of the complex institution of agrotechnical measures for sowing cotton fields.

The meeting stressed the need of ensuring measures for the complex fulfillment of the work on cotton sowing and the need for the qualitative preparation for cotton harvesting and for the creation of [word indistinct] fodder reserves. All these measures should be ensured at a high level. The Turkmen SSR Motor Transport Ministry has not fulfilled

The Turkmen SSR Motor Transport Ministry has not fulfilled the plan for freight turnover, the transportation of passengers, and passengers turnover. The empty buses for transportation of the (?staff) of enterprises considerably surpassed the standard number.

In capital construction the plan for capital investments and the construction and installation works have not been fulfilled, [word indistinct] and retail trade turnover plan has not been fulfilled. The plan for consumer services to the republic's population as a whole has not been fulfilled. The plan for the profits of organizations has not been fulfilled; the result is that a profit of 16 million rubles has not been obtained. All this unsatisfactory work concerns in particular the Cotton Cleaning Ministry, the Light Industry Ministry, the Local Industry Ministry, Construction Ministry, the Fruits and Vegetable Industry Ministry, the Construction Materials Industry Ministry, and the Highway Construction and Maintenance Ministry of the Turkmen SSR.

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers ordered the leaders of the ministers and departments, Baymakhanova, Gukasov, (Glaskov), (Kunayev), Khaydarov, (Rabayev), (Razhaldiyev), Khodzhamamedov, and many other enterprises and organizations which are not fulfilling the planned tasks for the basic indicators [words indistinct].

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers requested the ministries; departments; oblast soviet executive committees; Ashkhabad City Soviet Executive Committee; and the leaders of the associations, enterprises, and organizations to accurately analyze the work results during the first half of 1985 and to immediately institute measures aimed at eliminating any shortcomings. Special attention should be devoted to the consolidation of state and labor discipline, the augmenting of responsibility of cadres for the work assigned to them, and to accelerate the introduction of the achievements of science and technology.

Mishchenko and Zhulenev, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, took part in the discussion of the questions. Niyazov, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting. Participating in the meeting were Shmidt, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

PERFORMANCE, TASKS IN 11th 5-YEAR PLAN

PM301348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Shock Finish for the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The 11th 5-Year Plan ends in 5 months. Urban and rural working people are seeking to successfully fulfill its targets and the plans and pledges outlined for this year and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress worthily and with practical deeds. This is also evidenced by the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the country's economic and social development in the first half-year as reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

Simultaneously with this work draft, plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan are being formulated in all sectors of the national economy. Every labor collective has been notified of the control figures for the targets for 1986 and the next 5-year plan. A search is being mounted for internal reserves, so that every enterprise, construction project, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz elaborates measures to permit a sharp acceleration of pace. In short, there are many things to be done in all sectors of social production, and they demand initiative, energy, and knowledge of everyone.

The increase in industrial production doubled in the second quarter compared with the first. And yet the work of certain sectors and enterprises cannot be called satisfactory. Not all labor collectives made up for the winter shortfall. The national economy is being reequipped at an inadequate pace and not comprehensively. Many enterprises fulfilled the targets relating to volume by producing goods which had not been ordered and failed to deliver a number of important items on the products list. Ministry enterprises producing mineral fertilizers, timber, pulp, and paper, and extracting and refining oil worked in a particularly undisciplined way here.

Experience attests that the enterprises and associations which work rhythmically are those which skillfully mobilize collectives for shock labor, reequip production in a planned manner, carry out the certification and rationalization of jobs, and reduce unit expenditures on production of output. High growth rates have been achieved for production and labor productivity by power machine-building and gas industry enterprises and also by Belorussian, Uzbek, and Armenian industrial workers.

In the first half-year construction workers commissioned new production capacities in industry, agriculture, transport, and other sectors of the national economy. More than R66 billion was spent on these purposes. Some R12.4 billion was channeled into the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises. The updating of productive capital [aktivnaya chast fondov] requires special attention.

This year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes carried out spring field work on schedule and increased sowings of rye, millet, cotton, and feed root crops. Feed procurement is now in full swing, and harvesting of grain crops has gotten under way. Field workers are seeking to complete all these decisive jobs of the year on schedule and to prevent harvest losses.

This year measures are continuing to be implemented in the sphere of the country's social development. The average monthly monetary wage of workers, employees, and kolkhoz members has increased. There has been an increase in payments from public consumption funds. Soviet people have received 640,000 well-appointed new apartments.

New schools and hospitals have been commissioned, and the network of sanatoriums and rest homes has increased. In response to the state's concern for enhancing the people's well-being it is important to improve work efficiency in all sectors of production and to strive for preferential growth of labor productivity compared with the growth of wages.

Two great tasks are now being resolved simultaneously in heading collectives: The first task is to complete the year as successfully as possible; and the second is to seek new reserves for sharply increasing production growth rates in the 12th 5-Year Plan. A splendid initiative has been displayed by the "Avtovaz" Association collective, which adopted a pledge to achieve higher indicators for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the growth of production and its efficiency compared with the control figures set by the assocation for the coming 5-year plan.

This initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee is receiving support everywhere. Thus, the Petrozavodsk Machine Tool-Building Plant, which received a target to increase labor productivity 25.3 percent from the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry, found it possible during a search for reserves to increase that important indicator of efficiency to 32 percent. The working people of Yaroslavl Oblast's Uglich Clock and Watch Plant have given their word to increase labor productivity 36-37 percent in the coming 5-year plan — which is substantially higher than the control figure.

The saving of raw materials and semimanufactured goods is acquiring special urgency in the struggle for the intensification of production and the successful fulfillment of plans. For these account for up to 60 percent of overall expenditures. It is important now to introduce resource-saving and waste-free technologies still more efficiently into production and to make fuller use of secondary resources. Taking this path, the metallurgists of "Sibelektrostal," for example, make skillful use of waste and provide Siberian chemical industry workers with an important component for polyethylene production. This has made it possible to stop buying chemicals from abroad. Such examples of assiduous management should be augmented.

Everything is important on the year's homestretch; the plans' unconditional fulfillment; the saving of every minute of work time; the setting of a work rhythm; and the eradication of last-minute, rushed work. It is necessary to accelerate demands on the observance of the delivery of discipline and not allow plan amendments. Even before the cold weather comes, it is necessary to complete the repair of equipment in power stations, prepare building and structures for the winter, create the necessary fuel stocks, and set limits on resource consumption in good time.

The success of work toward the end of the year largely depends on the initiative and activeness of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, economic leaders and specialists, and every working person. This success is being forged today in plant shops, in fields and livestock units, in scientific laboratories and design bureaus. It is there that ideological, political, and organizational work must be concentrated. We can and must accelerate our development by relying on the people's living creativity and on the interested attitude of millions of Soviet people toward changes for the better in all spheres of life and labor.

AGRICULTURAL REVIEW ON GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS

PM301146 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Agronomist N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Grain That Counts Is the Grain in the Granaries"]

[Excerpts] Having passed the "height" of summer, the harvesting has almost reached August. The most crucial days for harvesting and procuring grain and other products have arrived for farmers and all collectives of the country's agroindustrial complex. Not a lot of good weather remains, and there are still a host of tasks in the fields. That is why it is now important to take account of every hour of good weather and to ensure a high pace and good quality of work in all sectors of the harvesting and transport production line.

Farms in the Central Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, and the Urals Region are now taking over from the southerners. In the RSFSR grain had been cut on a total of 8.4 million hectares, which is 13 percent of the sown area, and threshed on more than 6 million hectares by the start of the third 10-day period [of July] Saratov machine operators have embarked on a 24-hour duty shift. The duty-shift method is in wide use here. Replacing each other every 4 hours, the combine operators are securing high productivity from their machines. Farm collectives in Piterskiy and Turkovskiy Rayons have devoted only 12 working days to the harvesting.

The Ukraine's grain machine operators have already cut 6 million hectares. Here 13,000 comprehensive detachments have been brought into operation. The wheat crop is stunted in considerable areas in the republic. There are areas of lodged and thin crops. In an attempt to prevent harvest losses, farms have fixed stem lifters to units, started to double the windrows, and brought into operation devices to turn over the grain. The detachments of V. Voronin from Zaporozhskiy Sovkhoz in Zaporozhye Oblast and N. Dovbenko from the kolkhoz named for the 20th Party Congress in Odessa Oblast have a daily output of up to 50 hectares per mowing machine and are threshing up to800-1,000 quintals of grain per combine. Here, losses in the fields are being ruled out and high-quality grain is being dispatched to the state.

It is possible to organize matters like this everywhere. While accelerating the harvesting course, it is important at the same time to see that the harvest is preserved in full, whether it is grain, chaff, or straw. Unfortunately this is forgotten in a number of places. On the Avturinskiy Sovkhoz in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR's Shalinskiy Rayon, some of the combines are badly adjusted and sealing has not been carried out. As a result the wheat seeps out of all the holes during threshing. For some reason they use a high cut here, and the ears fall to the gound. Some windrows were threshed by the wheels of the motor vehicles. And for some reason this scandalous mismanagement goes unobserved by the sovkhoz management and the party organization.

Under the conditions of this year's harvest grain losses are possible for many reasons. These include late harvesting, increased weed infestation of sown areas, poor adjustment of combines, weakness of the drying and cleaning base in many places, and others. Leaders of farms and local agroindustrial associations are called on to eradicate them promptly and ensure the sufficient unintetrupted working of the whole harvesting and transport process. It cannot be said that this is being done in Kursk, Tambov, Vinnitsa, and Zhitomir Oblasts, for example. For the harvesting here is proceeding very slowly and a considerable gap is being permitted between cutting and threshing. It is impossible to justify the lag by the successive rains.

Each hour of the harvest time must be cherished, equipment must be maneuvered efficiently, harvesting methods must be correctly chosen, and the daily output of machines must be increased. Failing to do this, and just glancing at the sky from time to time, means delaying the harvest and permitting losses and a shortfall of grain and feed. Party organizations must not remain indifferent to the fact that some farms in the North Caucasus and the southern Ukraine planned in their pledges to gather the grain crops in 10 days, but 20 days have now elapsed and the end of the harvest is not in sight.

There is no more important concern for every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and every worker in the agroindustrial complex at harvest time than to fulfill the first precept to the state. This year many farms have the opportunity not only to fulfill but overfulfill the plans for grain procurement, especially of wheat for food. As yet it makes up only 68 percent of the overall purchases of strong and valuable grain. A considerable quantity of high-quality wheat is arriving at state graineries from Kuban and Don fields. However, the percentage of wheat in the overall sale of strong and valuable grain is only 47 percent on farms in Volgograd Oblast, 33 percent in Kirov Oblast, 25 percent in Cherkassy Oblast, 19 percent in Belgorod Oblast, and 7 percent in Voronezh Oblast. The preliminary analysis and selection of grain consignments and work with threshing floors and elevators must be sharply improved so that the country can obtain more high quality grain.

"A summer's day feeds the year" the popular saying goes. Working in shock fashion, farmers are increasing the production and procurement of products for the population. The state has already received more than 1 million metric tons of potatoes, 2.5 million metric tons of vegetables, and 111,000 metric tons of fruits and berries, and 300,000 metric tons of tea has been harvested. The struggle to fulfill the goals of the 5-year plan continues.

RSFSR FARM SUPPLY OFFICIAL REPRIMANDED

PM301342 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the USSR People's Control Committee": "Vehicle... Laid Up"]

[Excerpts] Oblast associations of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture's "Rosselkhozkhimiya" All-Russian Science and Production Association are among those charged with the duty of supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with mineral fertilizers and other products needed for liming the soil and providing chemical services for agriculture. How are they coping with this task? A survey conducted by the union committee in conjunction with local people's control organs exposed serious shortcomings in the use of road transport at associations in Ivanovo, Kostroma, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Perm, and Tambov Oblasts

The "Rosselkhozkhimiya" All-Russian Science and Production Association (Chairman V. Belchanko, Deputy Chairman V. Mironov) has not taken measures to secure the fundamental improvement of road transport utilization within organizations under its jurisdiction. It is failing to ensure that transport is used according to designation and is not waging an active struggle against misrepresentation. The checks carried out by "Rosselkhozkhimiya" on these questions have been superficial and formalistic in character. The association is not properly monitoring the fulfillment of its own instructions.

After discussing the results of the survey, the committee reprimanded V. Mironov, deputy chairman of the "Rosselkhozkhimiya" All-Russian Science and Production Association, for serious shortcomings in the use of trucks and low exactingness toward leaders of organizations under his jurisdiction.

He was warned that unless he takes measures to eliminate the shortcomings brought to light by the survey he would be reprimanded even more strictly. The Ivanovo, Kostroma, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Perm, and Tambov Oblast People's Control Committees have been instructed to examine the materials in their possession resulting from the check and to account for those officials guilty of tolerating serious shortcomings in the use and maintenance of trucks.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29-30 JULY

LD310235 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29-30 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 July

Ukrainian machine operators have harvested grain and pulse crops from 7 million hectares, more than half the total area to be harvested. Enlarged teams are again proving effective in the present harvest's difficult weather conditions. (0001 GMT)

Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. More than half the early grain crops have been harvested. Almost 100,000 metric tons of hard wheat has been delivered to procurement centers, 50 percent more than the whole of last year's harvest. (0600 GMT)

Leningrad Oblast mowing second crop of hay. (1100 GMT)

30 July

Farmers are preparing for the harvest in Omsk Oblast, where grain is to be cut from more than two million hectares; almost all of the area is taken up by wheat. (0200 GMT)

Grain has been harvested on 2 million hectares in Kazakhstan according to the republican Central Statistical Administration. An area of 100,000 hectares of grain is being harvested and threshed daily there. More than 16 million quintals of wheat and barley have been delivered to laying-in points. Harvesting of cereals is being completed in Chimkent and Dzhambul Oblasts. (1000 GMT)

Farmers in Belorussia have decided to grow grain using advanced methods on 1 million hectares, almost nine-tenths of the winter crop area, as of this autumn. (1000 GMT)

Mass grain harvest has begun in Belorussian polesye. (1100 GMT)

Saratov Oblast farmers have finished cutting grain on the first million hectares. Grain transportation is proceeding according to schedules drawn up with the aid of a computer. (1300 GMT)

Aleksandr Ruvinskiy reports on harvesting in the RSFSR. Approximately one-seventh of the entire grain and pulse crops harvest has been brought in. "As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported today, reaping has been carried out on over 12 million hectares, and threshing on nearly 9 million." About half the sown area has been harvested in Belgorod and Voronezh Oblasts, and one-quarter of the area in Kursk, Lipetsk, and Tambov Oblasts. (1800 GMT)